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RUFFIANISM IN THE HOUSE

A DISGRACEFUL ROW ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

MR. SPARKS, OF ILLINOIS, SHAKES HIS FIST IN MR. CLYMER'S FACE AND TELLS HIM THAT HE LIES—PEACE-MAKERS INTERFERE AND THE DISPUTE IS AMICABLY SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—One of those disgraceful scenes which have become periodical in the House of Representatives occurred to-day during the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The principal actor was Mr. Sparks, Democrat, from the Sixteenth Illinois District, who is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. By direction of his committee, Mr. Sparks offered to the Appropriation bill an amendment to regulate the manner of appointing contract surgeons. There was decided opposition to the amendment, and when the vote was taken there was considerable noise and confusion in the House. The amendment was decided carried, but a recount was demanded by tellers, when the amendment was rejected. Mr. Sparks, who is one of those men who experience great difficulty in controlling their temper upon all occasions, became angry at the defeat of his proposition, and got into an unnecessary altercation with Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who has charge of the Army bill, and who resisted the passage of Mr. Sparks's amendment. The last-named gentleman wanted Mr. Clymer to permit a vote to be taken on the amendment when the bill is reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, where it is now being considered, but Mr. Clymer very properly declined. In fact, a proposition rejected in the Committee of the Whole cannot be voted upon in the House except by unanimous consent.

Becoming weary of the continuance of the meaningless contest over a rejected proposition, members on both sides shouted for the regular order, and as Mr. Sparks persisted in talking, the clamor and confusion increased until an uproar prevailed. This increased the irritation of Mr. Sparks, and his bellowings could be heard above the chorus of those who were shouting "regular order." Mr. Sparks was heard to say that Mr. Clymer had agreed to permit a vote on the amendment in the House, but that he had withdrawn his assent because of the bull-dozing of those who opposed the proposition. To this Mr. Clymer, when the confusion had somewhat subsided, replied that he had received no request from the Committee on Military Affairs, or any member of that committee, to allow a vote in the House on the amendment. Mr. Sparks at once excitedly rushed toward Mr. Clymer, wildly gesticulating, and exclaiming in his loudest tones, "Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania insinuate that this does not come from the Committee on Military Affairs? If he does, he lies. That is all there is about it." When the last sentence was uttered, Mr. Sparks was standing within an arm's length of Mr. Clymer with his clinched hand in close proximity to that gentleman's face. Members crowded forward, shouted for order, and the gavel of the Chairman pounding the desk increased, rather than diminished, the prevailing disorder. Mr. Sparks repeated the offensive words two or three times. Mr. Clymer remained standing quietly in his place, and in reply to Mr. Sparks's exhibition of blackguardism simply said: "You cannot insult me," laying strong emphasis on the word "you."

While the excitement was at its height, Mr. Conger succeeded in making himself heard, and demanded that the words uttered by Sparks be taken down and read from the Clerk's desk. This demand brought the House into a condition of comparative order. A desultory discussion followed as to the authority of the Committee of the Whole to act upon the question at issue, during which several members on the Democratic side suggested that Mr. Sparks be allowed to explain his remarks, the purpose being to have the difficulty amicably adjusted. The committee, having no power to act, objection was made to the suggestion, and the committee rose and reported the offensive words to the House. Mr. Sparks was then allowed to explain. He said he understood Mr. Clymer to say that he [Sparks] had no authority from the Military Committee for pushing the contract surgeon amendment, and that he was attempting to deceive the House. If he misunderstood the gentleman from Pennsylvania he would apologize to the House, apologize to him for the offensive utterance, and would withdraw the words complained of. But if he understood that gentleman correctly, then his words applied, and no power on earth could make him withdraw them. Mr. Clymer said the gentleman from Illinois did misunderstand. He did not say or insinuate that Mr. Sparks was acting without authority from his committee, but simply said that he had received no request from the committee. Thereupon Mr. Clymer expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Sparks's apology, and everything was supposed to have been amicably arranged, when Mr. Conger arose and said it was the duty of the Speaker to rule on the offensive words. Mr. Atkins and other Democrats thought Mr. Conger should be satisfied if the two principals were, but Mr. Conger and some others were not satisfied. The offense was not only committed against the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but against the rules and dignity of the House, and while an apology had been made to the gentleman assailed, no apology had been made to the House; nor were the offensive words withdrawn. The friends of Mr. Sparks crowded around him, urging an absolute withdrawal of the offensive words, and while they were laboring to secure that result Mr. Russell, of North Carolina, prepared a resolution, which he offered as a question of personal privilege, and which declared that Mr. Sparks having violated the rules and privileges of the House was deserving of its censure. The introduction of this resolution caused a decided sensation on the Democratic side, and, thinking it could be summarily disposed of, Mr. Cox moved to lay it on the table, upon which Mr. Russell promptly demanded the yeas and nays. A roll-call on Mr. Cox's motion would have been equivalent to a vote on Mr. Russell's resolution, and as this was not desirable, the peace-makers again put forth their efforts with better success, and succeeded in inducing Mr. Sparks to apologize to the House, and to withdraw absolutely his offensive language. Mr. Russell thereupon withdrew his resolution, and the consideration of the Army bill was resumed.

There can be only one opinion of Mr. Sparks's conduct, namely, that it was in the highest degree reprehensible and deserved the censure of the House. His bearing toward Mr. Clymer, when uttering the insulting words, was even more exasperating than his language, and with a less cool and dignified gentleman than Mr. Clymer would have resulted in blows. Members guilty of such disgraceful blackguardism as was exhibited to-day by Mr. Sparks, should be formally arraigned before the bar of the House and punished, and unless this course be adopted in future, there is danger that such scenes as are witnessed in and about the prize ring will be enacted on the floor of the House of Representatives.

THE RIDER ON THE ARMY BILL.

ANOTHER LONG POLITICAL DEBATE EXPECTED TO BEGIN IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Army bill, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, was completed to-day in the Committee of the Whole House without material amendment. An amendment proposed by Mr. White was adopted, which provides that retired officers may be detailed upon application to act as superintendents and instructors of State colleges having at least 150 pupils, and while so acting may accept from the college to which they are detailed the difference between the retired and active duty pay of their rank. Mr. Sparks offered as a section to the bill the clause in the bill of last year prohibiting the employment of the Army as a police force at the polls, pending the consideration of which the committee rose and the House adjourned. The indications are that there will be two or three days' debate on this rider. Some of the Democrats are not pleased with the introduction of Mr. Sparks's amendment, but will be forced by party discipline to vote for its adoption. The Democrats would prefer to vote upon the amendment without any discussion whatever, but the Republicans will not permit a vote without opportunity for full debate.

DISCUSSING THE INDIAN POLICY.

THE SANTEES, PONCAS, AND UTES—AN ALL-DAY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the Indian question. At the beginning of the morning hour, Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report as to the expediency of removing the Santee Indians from his State to the old Ponca Reservation, in Dakota. Mr. Dawes is a member of the special committee which has been hearing the story of the wrongs of the Poncas, and after the resolution had been passed he moved to reconsider, and opposed it in a manner which showed how deeply his sympathies had been aroused. He told again the story of the removal of the Poncas from their ceded lands, and their transfer to the Indian Territory, where malaria and the change of climate reduced their number one half. Deprived of their property by a blunder, Congress had provided that they should be removed after their consent had been obtained, but they were driven out at the point of the bayonet into an exile as inhospitable and cruel as that of Siberia. Now, the Senator from Nebraska proposed to put another band of peaceable Indians upon the reservation from which these Poncas had been driven, while a committee were trying to decide upon the Poncas' claim to the same reservation, where their fathers had been buried.

Both the Senators from Nebraska declared that they had opposed the removal of the Poncas, but held that the Santees ought not to remain in their State. They would not attempt to remove them, however, without their consent, nor would they have them put upon the old Ponca reservation without the consent of the Poncas.

Mr. Dawes ridiculed the idea of getting the consent of the exiled Poncas, who were under guard, and whose chief had been murdered in the house of an agent. Consent in such cases meant acquiescence at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Saunders claimed that the Santees would be benefited by the proposed removal.

Mr. Kirkwood, another member of the Ponca Committee, said that Mr. Dawes had exaggerated the wrongs of the Poncas. The country to which they had been taken could not be very unhealthy, for the whites were kept out of it only by the United States Army. He could not sympathize with those who seemed to take pleasure in representing the Government as always unjust and cruel to the Indians.

Mr. Dawes remarked that it was true that the Army must be used to keep Western people from lands which were the absolute property of the Indians, who seemed to have no rights which the people of the West felt bound to respect.

Mr. Saunders said that there was room on the old Ponca reservation for both the Poncas and the Santees.

"So there is room in your house for me," replied Mr. Dawes, "but you would not like to be compelled to give me half of it."

Mr. Allison showed how the Government, in making a settlement with the Sioux, after the great war of 1866, had disposed of the lands of the Poncas, and asserted that the Poncas had afterward been removed in answer to their own request, because of the depredations of their warlike neighbors. The Santees, in his opinion, had as good a right to stay in Nebraska as the whites, and they desired to stay and to have land allotted to them. The debate was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

The report of the Santee agent in 1879 showed that these Indians had made great progress in civilization. They dress as white men do, and conduct their farms without help. They planted 1,950 acres; had abandoned their hereditary chiefs, and were quiet and orderly. There were six schools on the reservation, and the Indians greatly desired titles to the farms which they had improved. "Designing men," said the agent, "are now making strong efforts to drive the Santees west to Dakota, from their present homes, in order to get their lands." Some of these Santees went to Dakota and took homesteads because they believed they could not obtain titles on the reservation. The agent said that they desired to become law-abiding citizens, and that their farms compared favorably with those of the whites. They had two churches, were nearly all church members, and appeared to be good, honest, and sober men.

The Senate continued to discuss the Ute bill in the afternoon. Many speeches were made, and the Indian question was considered in all its bearings. A great part of the debate was on Mr. Kirkwood's amendment, which provides that the White River Utes shall not receive their money until they shall have given up those who are guilty of murder and other crimes against the Meekers. Mr. Kirkwood declared that they should be compelled to deliver these culprits, and that if they failed to do so the Army should be instructed to wipe the band from the face of the earth. Others held that there was no law authorizing their punishment after they had been delivered, and claimed that it might be impossible for the Utes to get hold of them. Mr. Whyte opposed the bill, and denounced the policy which had governed the treatment of the Indians. Mr. Beck and Mr. Burnside favored the transfer of the Indians to the care of the War Department, and Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator, read a carefully-prepared speech in favor of the humane treatment and civilization of the race, in order that their physical force might be utilized in our undeveloped country, on economic grounds.

NEGROES GOING TO SIERRA LEONE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—It is believed at the Liberian Exodus Company's office in this city that the bark Azor can be made available to carry a second installment of emigrants to Sierra Leone in the coming December. The vessel is at present employed in the coastwise trade between this place and Baltimore, and the hope is indulged that her earnings during the Summer will liquidate all outstanding liabilities, which have been reduced by recent payments to $2,950. Martin R. Delaney, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the Independent ticket in 1874, is in charge of the office. His unfortunate experience in South Carolina politics has extinguished every spark of his former political ambition, and he seems heart and soul in this movement. It is his intention to accompany the next party of emigrants, and, said he, "if God will give me life and strength to carry my bones to the land of my forefathers it is all I desire and pray for." He stated that all the letters received from the Azor's passengers speak in high terms of the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the kindness of the inhabitants, who received and treated them with marked consideration. He contends that, aside from all political considerations, the white people of the South ought to encourage the movement to relieve themselves of a surplus population that may prove troublesome hereafter. Where three laborers were employed before emancipation, he claims only one is engaged now. Planters, to avoid competition, refuse to rent or sell land, consequently large numbers of agricultural laborers remain idle and become discontented. The only relief he can think of is emigration, "and where," he asks, "a more fit place to seek new homes than in the land of their fathers and mothers, specially provided for them by nature?" It will also be a blessing in a religious sense, for, in his opinion, there are none so well suited to redeem and Christianize Africa as the American negroes. Much must be allowed for Delaney's enthusiasm on this subject, yet he presents many truths that are worthy of consideration. Some changes have been made in the fare and number of passengers; the former has been reduced to $30, and instead of 256 passengers, the number carried last time, the bark will only take 150, which, it is believed, will insure comfort and health during the voyage. Each of the passengers will also be required to carry provisions to last six months, sufficient money to provide necessaries to the end of the year, and, if possible, household articles and farming and mechanical implements.

IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

AN UNPLEDGED DELEGATION FROM CONNECTICUT.

RESULTS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—AN EFFORT TO INDORSE EDMUNDS AND WASHBURNE DEFEATED—A QUIET AND HARMONIOUS MEETING—THE PREFERENCES OF THE DELEGATES CHOSEN.

NEW-HAVEN, April 7.—The Republicans of Connecticut have an exceedingly sensible and business-like way of conducting their State Conventions. On the night preceding such meetings, their custom is to hold a caucus, at which a Committee on Credentials is appointed. This committee makes up the roll, determining who are delegates, and in the morning the convention is ready to go on with its business without any unnecessary delay. In the matter of deciding votes, too, the citizens of Nutmegdom display a great deal of good sense. It is a very unusual thing to demand a roll-call. Nearly all votes are taken viva voce. When there is any question as to the accuracy of the decision of the Chair, at once one or more voices are heard to exclaim, "Doubt it, doubt it," when the question is again put until a satisfactory result is reached. The Republican Convention which met in New-Haven to-day to select delegates to the national meeting at Chicago in no way differed from other similar gatherings which have been held in the State. It was marked by all the promptness and attention to business which usually characterise Connecticut conventions, and, if the truth were known, it was made up of just about the same easy-going, good-natured set of men who, from time to time out of mind, have mildly controlled the destinies of the Republican Party in this Commonwealth. The fact is that Connecticut is not troubled by many great men, or, perhaps it would be better to say, that the great men in it do not devote themselves to politics. At all events, taking to-day's meeting as a representative one, neither Gen. Hawley or ex-Gov. Jewell being delegates, it must be concluded that the State, while it may contain a very large number of exceedingly sensible men, is sadly deficient in what may be called brilliant politicians.

The meeting was presided over by Amos S. Treat, a white-haired and very solemn old gentleman, who wisely declared that any nominee of the National Republican Convention would receive the warm support of the Connecticut Republicans. Then in an indirect way he alluded to all the prominent candidates. References to Grant, Blaine, Edmunds, and Washburne were loudly cheered, and even Sherman came in for a share of the applause. In short, not only the Chairman, but most of the delegates, seemed to have very little choice as to Presidential candidates. Early in the proceedings Mr. Warner, of Hartford, acting in the interest of that wing of the party which is controlled by Gen. Hawley, commenced the only small fight of the day by the introduction of the following:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Connecticut desire the nomination at Chicago of a candidate for President who will best unite the votes of all sections of the country, and whose character is a party platform; and that it recognizes in George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, or Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, a statesman whose nomination would need no defense.

The reading of the resolution was followed by loud and long-continued applause, and then ex-Congressman Brandegee, of New-London, rose to speak against it. He did so with much force, contending that its passage would be an insult to all the prominent candidates except those named in it, and an intimation that they needed to be defended. Shortly after he had concluded, somewhat to the surprise of those who had expected that the contest over the resolution would be a protracted one, Mr. Warner withdrew it. With this action ceased all efforts to instruct, directly or indirectly, for Edmunds or any one else. The anticipated attempt to change the manner of selecting the delegates at large was not made, the following gentlemen being chosen by Congressional districts in the customary way: From the First District, Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford; from the Second, John M. Douglass, of Middletown; from the Third, Augustus Brandagee, of New-London, and from the Fourth, Samuel C. Fessenden, of Stamford. The eight Congressional delegates were then reported to the convention, and then the following decidedly unique platform was reported and adopted amid loud applause:

Resolved, That this convention pledge itself and the constituency which it represents to the hearty, vigorous, and loyal support of the nominees of the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

After the adoption of the resolution, routine business of no importance was transacted. Mr. Samuel Fessenden, who had been accused of being too intimate with Mr. Blaine, made a very good speech, declaring that he would support any nominee of the Chicago Convention, and the meeting adjourned. Of the twelve gentlemen who constitute the delegation, it is reasonably certain that five, and perhaps six, will vote for Blaine, three or four for Edmunds, and two or three for Washburne. Of the latter, one may be won over to Gen. Grant. In view of the fact that Mr. Blaine received no votes from Connecticut four years ago, his friends are perhaps justified in claiming that the convention resulted in a decided triumph for him.

H. C.

GRANT SURE OF KENTUCKY.

PROMISES THAT A SOLID DELEGATION FOR HIM WILL BE SENT TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The State Republican Convention of Kentucky, for the selection of delegates to Chicago, will be held at Louisville on April 14. There are in Kentucky 117 counties, and the basis of representation in the convention is one delegate for every 50 votes, and for each fraction thereof exceeding 25, cast for the Hon. Walter Evans at the last Gubernatorial election. The total number of votes cast for Mr. Evans was 85,931, making the total number of delegates to the convention 1,718. Jefferson County, including the City of Louisville, cast the largest Republican vote of any county in the State—4,710—and has the largest number of delegates in the convention—93.

Seventy-two counties have held conventions for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, with the following result: For Grant, 37 counties, with 544 votes; for Sherman, 5 counties, with 43 votes; for Blaine, 3 counties, with 27 votes; against a third term, 2 counties, with 25 votes; uninstructed, 25 counties, with 339 votes. This is, perhaps, as close a calculation as can be made at the present time. The facilities for gathering news in Kentucky are not ample, and it is not always possible to get trustworthy reports from remote county seats. Allowing all the uninstructed counties to be against Grant, he would yet have a majority of 110 votes over all opponents in the 72 counties above given. His friends claim, however, that in the uninstructed counties he is certain to receive at least 120 out of the 339 votes they will cast in the convention, and that out of the 969 votes represented by the 72 counties already heard from Grant will have 664, or a fraction over two-thirds, and that he will maintain this advantage in the 45 counties yet to be heard from, and that a solid Grant delegation will be sent to Chicago.

MORE VOICES FOR GRANT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—The Greenville County Republicans elected delegates to the State Convention yesterday. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing Gen. Grant and indorsing him for President. Treasury Agent R. B. Elliott was roundly denounced for his impertinent interference in county conventions.

PITCHBURG, Mass., April 7.—The Republicans to-day elected delegates to the State Convention, 8 for Grant, 5 for Edmunds, and 1 for Blaine.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN PLANS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 7.—The Republican State Central Committee met in this city to-day, upon the call of the Chairman, to take steps for calling the convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. A resolution was passed empowering the same convention to name the Electoral ticket. It was then decided to call the convention for May 20, at St. Paul. This is the date already chosen for holding the Democratic State Convention. The delegates were reticent as to Presidential preferences and apparently indifferent. Grant, Blaine, Washburne, and Edmunds have friends, and there was a rumored disposition to advance the interests of Windom if he has any chance. It is almost certain the delegation will go to Chicago unpledged.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A PLURALITY FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, BUT NO ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—The election passed off quietly, but much interest was manifested nevertheless. The first gun fired that attracted attention was that Rowland Rose, the Democratic wholesale liquor-dealer, and Charles R. Brayton, the defaulting Postmaster, both of whom have been managing the campaign for the Anthony party, were cashiered; or, in other words, kicked out. The explanation is readily given. The fight was expected to be a hot one, and it was necessary to present as clean a bill as possible, and yesterday afternoon, at the tenth hour, the ring managers, after having laid all the wires and pipes for a successful campaign, were set back, the management was taken out of their hands and placed in the care of the Republican City Committee. This is regarded as the best thing the Republicans have done for years. Up to 9 P. M., it was difficult to tell who was elected. In fact, the election of Governor looked as though it would be thrown into the General Assembly. Later information shows that the Republican candidate runs about 1,000 behind his ticket in this city alone, and Anthony's organ, the *Journal*, concedes that there is no election by the people. The scratchers have been lively, and much trading has been done. Warwick gave Littlefield (Republican) a fine majority, yet elected a Democrat to the Senate.

Full returns show the following as the total vote for Governor: Littlefield, (Rep.,) 10,015; Howard, (Proh.,) 5,056; Kimball, (Dem.,) 7,090; scattering, 91. There is, therefore, no election by the people. The Legislature is Republican. It was Burnside, not Anthony, whose chance of re-election to the United States Senate was in jeopardy.

The towns generally exhibit irregular and surprising results. Some Democratic districts show a Republican success, and strong Republican towns divide their votes between the three candidates. Newport gives Littlefield 448, Howard (Temperance) 432, and Kimball (Democrat) 316. There is probably no choice for Assemblymen in this city. The Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney-General and General Treasurer are elected by about the usual majority, there having been no third candidates for those offices. The General Assembly will be three-quarters Republican, insuring the election of Littlefield by that body, the choice being limited to the Republican and Democratic candidates, they having received the two highest votes. It is understood that a large majority of the Assemblymen-elect favor the re-election of Senator Burnside. Little more than half the vote of the State was polled to-day. Returns from all towns in the State, except Block Island, give Littlefield 10,014, Kimball 6,921, and Howard 5,006. The General Assembly contains in the Senate 26 Republicans, 7 Democrats, and 1 no choice; in the House, 47 Republicans, 12 Democrats, and 2 no choice. The vote for Governor last year was: Republican, 9,609; Democratic, 5,367.

"ANYBODY TO BEAT GRANT."

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 7.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to Cincinnati met here this morning. There were fully 500 delegates present. Judge Edward Johnston, of Lee County, was chosen Chairman, and on taking the chair briefly referred to the Electoral frauds of 1876 as an issue that would not down, and said that the battle of 1880 must be fought for an honest count; that the Democracy must pledge itself to protect internal transportation and inter-State commerce against the combinations of gigantic railroad monopolies; and finally, that the man nominated at Cincinnati must be a man that can defeat Gen. Grant, as anybody of sense could see that the latter would be the Republican nominee. The resolutions reported and adopted reiterate faith in the principles of the Democratic Party, and denounce the policy of the Republican Party and the continued usurpation of power by the few as tending to imperialism. They assert that the Democrats of Iowa are in favor of the two-thirds rule in selecting a Presidential candidate.

The following were chosen by their respective districts as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention: First District—James Hagerman and George G. Rodman; 2—J. J. Richardson and G. L. Johnson; 3—Col. E. S. Malvern and C. M. Durham; 4—Martin Blin and John Foley; 5—J. J. Snouffer and C. D. Lake; 6—S. B. Evans and C. H. Mackey; 7—George Gardner and J. A. Pinnock; 8—Robert B. Percival and J. Anderson; 9—E. L. Bowman and E. D. Fenn; for delegates at large—T. J. Porter, John P. Irish, J. I. Bates, and J. C. Morgan. A resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit at Cincinnati was laid on the table.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The *Tribune* special says: The result of the day's proceedings was that a delegation strongly favoring Tilden was chosen, although the convention refused to instruct for any one.

WESTERN REPUBLICAN GAINS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Complete returns of the city election yesterday show that the Republicans have elected 10 Aldermen, the Democrats 6, the Independents 1, and the Socialists 1. This will make the complexion of the next City Council, including those Aldermen who hold over, about the same as last year—17 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 4 Socialists, and 1 Independent. The result is considered satisfactory to those who wish an improved City Government.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—At the city election yesterday the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor by 350 majority, Clerk, by 250 majority; Attorney, by 160 majority, Street Supervisor by over 600, and Marshal. The Democrats elected their Treasurer by 200 majority, Police Magistrates, and four out of six Aldermen. This is a Republican gain of 1. The new Council stands: Democrats, 10; Republicans, 8. Returns from all the towns in Sangamon County show that the Republicans elected 17 Supervisors and the Democrats 16. This is the first time the Republicans have had a majority in the board since 1860.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—Unofficial footings give Esheiby, the Republican candidate for City Controller, a majority of 3,800, and elect the entire Republican Board of Education, with majorities of from 200 to 2,000.

In Indiana all the constitutional amendments were carried. This will make the State election come in November.

ELECTING BOSTON DELEGATES.

BOSTON, April 7.—Caucuses were held in all wards of this city to-night to select delegates to the State Convention to be held at Worcester on April 15. Returns from all but two wards indicate a preference for Sherman as the first choice of the delegates elected, with the chances of Edmunds and Grant about equal as second choice. Very few of the delegates were instructed. Of the 127 returned, 38 are known to have anti-Grant tendencies, and the preferences of 48 are unknown. An estimate of the strength of the gentlemen prominently mentioned as probable candidates gives 15 for Sherman, 10 for Grant, and 8 for Edmunds.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

HIS ACTION REGARDED AS A MEANS OF FORCING CHANGES IN THE FEDERAL COUNCIL—A RECONSIDERATION OF THE STAMP BILL EXPECTED.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Berlin, says: "In Parliamentary circles it is considered certain that the Bundesrath will reconsider the bill passed by that body, imposing imperial stamp duties, and agree with the views of Prince Bismarck. The statement that Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation three days ago, and that, upon the Emperor's refusal to accept it, he tendered it again on the ground of ill-health, is unfounded. Prince Bismarck only tendered his resignation yesterday, accompanying it with the explanations heretofore telegraphed in these dispatches. The decision of the Emperor regarding the resignation is not yet made known."

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It can readily be imagined that on the news of the Chancellor's intended resignation spreading through political circles here, the English elections ceased to be the subject of conversation, and from speculating on the woes likely to befall the British Empire by the downfall of Lord Beaconsfield, men began to dilate on the misfortunes certain to accrue to Germany with the helm of affairs no longer in the hands of Prince Bismarck. But though no small excitement and even mild alarm, was at first produced by the publication of the momentous news, these feelings soon gave way, on more sober reflection, to conviction that the incident must not be looked at in its most serious light. No one can possibly believe either that the Chancellor earnestly desires to withdraw from office—he has confessedly too much important unfinished work in hand for that—or that the Emperor, even if convinced of the serious intentions of his illustrious servant, would readily grant the liberty he demands. The present crisis has, therefore, doubtless, the very same meaning as all previous incidents of the kind, and those who remember how Prince Bismarck has, on several past occasions, achieved his purpose by appealing to the feelings of his patriotic countrymen, either by a threat to resign or by repairing to Varzin, will have little difficulty in perceiving the drift of the announcement now made. The Chancellor probably does not care a whit whether or not the proposed receipt stamp tax is adopted; but in its rejection he discovers a convenient opportunity for altering a state of things in the Federal Council which has long annoyed him. Nor can it be doubted that a fundamental change of the Imperial Constitution, affecting the Bundesrath, is the real object he has at heart. Of the 58 votes distributed among the 25 members of this body, Prussia possesses 17—that is to say little less than a third of the legislative influence appertaining to it—while her proportion of the imperial population is about five-eighths of the whole. Thus, what has now happened might very well occur again, and Prussia might find herself in the predicament of having been out-voted on some much more momentous question than the present one by petty Principalities and Dukedoms, even when seconded by one or two of the Kingdoms. To obviate, therefore, such an untoward contingency is unquestionably the aim of the Chancellor, and it can scarcely be doubted that, rather than part with their altogether indispensable Prince, the States will readily consent to their being represented in the Federal Council more accurately in accordance with the principle by which the popular Deputies are sent up to the Reichstag, to wit, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the respective States."

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "On all hands it is not for a moment doubted that Prince Bismarck will succeed in carrying his point, and in the interview to which he was summoned by the Emperor he doubtless heard enough to induce him to withdraw his resignation. The rules applying to voting by proxy in the Bundesrath may be modified, though there seems to be no intention of otherwise changing the Constitution. In view of the determined attitude of Prince Bismarck, the Bundesrath will probably recall or correct its vote, while it is said the wrath of Prince Bismarck will not be wholly appeased without the sacrifice of certain high officers."

A correspondent at Berlin reports that Prince Bismarck is so ill that he has not slept several nights, and walks or stands with difficulty. His family urge rest and quiet.

Another dispatch from Berlin says the Emperor has had a long conference with the Crown Prince, at which it was determined that Prince Bismarck should remain in office.

THE TROUBLES OF THE EAST.

THE INVADERS OF RUSSIA NOT CHINESE—MUSSULMAN DENUNCIATIONS OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "The Governor-General of East Siberia has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that they were not Chinese troops, but irregular Tartar hordes, who invaded Russian territory. They attempted to cross the Amoor River, but were unsuccessful. He says the Chinese Government is quite innocent of the invasion, and it is expected it will punish the Tartars sharply."

A private letter from Aleppo, dated March 18, says: "In consequence of the famine, 4,000 Kurds have descended from the mountains, plundered the town of Mardeen, in Asiatic Turkey, and murdered a number of priests and nuns and some European merchants."

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is stated that the Porte has stopped the work of Col. Valentine Baker (Baker Pasha) in Asia Minor.

A Constantinople correspondent mentions a recrudescence of Mussulman fanaticism and the efforts of their newspapers to excite hatred against Christians. The correspondent cites an article published in a newspaper known to be in intimate relations with the Grand Vizier, denouncing Europe in bitter language as the author of outrages and persecutions against the Mussulmans in East Roumelia, and venting a million curses against such civilization as that of Europe. The correspondent thinks that such incitements are sure to increase the assassinations of Christians, which are already frequent, and are not punished.

A new Bulgarian Ministry has been formed, with M. Zancoff as Premier, and M. Karaveloff as Minister of Finance.

A dispatch from Rangoon says several Chinese firms there have received intelligence that Theebaw, the King of Burmah, has died of small-pox at Mandelay. Their agents advise them to keep back their goods, as there are fears of a civil war in Burmah.

LONDON, April 8.—A correspondent with Gen. Stewart's column, at Juldak, says the advance continues uninterruptedly. It is reported that there is a strong gathering near Sharjui, where the enemy will certainly fight.

ENGLISH ELECTION RETURNS.

THE NET LIBERAL GAIN 81 SEATS—RESULTS OF THE VOTING YESTERDAY.

LONDON, April 7.—Queen Victoria will leave Baden-Baden on the 15th inst., on her return to England.

The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone writes to the *Daily News* deprecating the demonstration, now preparing by the Liberals, in his honor on his return to London.

Lord Hartington, speaking in Lancashire yesterday, said that the British could only retire from Afghanistan after the restoration of order there.

Herbert Gladstone, (Liberal,) son of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who was defeated for Middlesex, will stand as a candidate for Leeds, his father, who was returned for Leeds and Mid-Lothian, having elected to accept the latter.

At the Parliamentary elections, the following candidates have been returned: E. H. Carbutt, (Liberal,) for Monmouth district—a Liberal gain; Sir Robert Cunliffe, (Liberal,) for Denbigh district; Dr. Commins and Mr. O'Kelly, (Home Rulers,) for Roscommon County—a Home Rule gain of two, (the O'Conor Don and the Hon. C. French, Liberals, represented Roscommon in the last House, and stood again at this election;) the Hon. Frederick S. A. Hanbury-Tracy, (Liberal,) for Montgomery District, re-elected; M. F. Bissett and Vaughan Lee, (Conservatives,) for Somersetshire, West; Sir Robert J. Buxton, (Conservative,) and R. T. Gurdon, (Liberal,) for Norfolk, South, the former re-elected, a Liberal gain; R. F. Campbell, (Liberal,) for Ayr District, a Liberal gain; Sir W. Hart-Dyke, the Conservative whip, and Sir E. Filmer, (Conservative,) for Kent, Middle, the former re-elected; Mr. Foljambe (Liberal) and Viscount Galway (Conservative) for Nottinghamshire, North, the latter re-elected—a Liberal gain; James Howard and Marquis of Tavistock (Liberals) for Bedfordshire—a Liberal gain of one; the Marquis of Stafford (Liberal) for Sutherlandshire, re-elected; Watkin Williams (Liberal) for Carnarvonshire—a Liberal gain; the Hon. Gilbert Leigh (Liberal) and Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, (Conservative,) for Warwickshire, South, the latter re-elected; a Liberal gain; Col. John Ireland Blackburn, and the Right Hon. Assheton Cross, the Home Secretary (Conservatives,) for Lancashire, Southwest, both re-elected; C. Marjoribanks (Liberal) for Berwickshire—a Liberal gain; Sir R. Green-Price (Liberal) for Radnorshire—a Liberal gain; A. Barnes (Liberal) and Admiral Francis Egerton, (Conservative,) for Derbyshire, East, the latter re-elected; J. Chaine and Edward MacNaughten, (Conservatives,) for Antrim, the former re-elected; the Hon. F. W. Lambton and Joseph W. Pease, (Liberals,) for Durham, South, the latter re-elected; the Right Hon. Earl Percy and Sir Matthew White-Ridley, (Conservatives,) for Northumberland, North, both re-elected; Sir David Wedderburn, (Liberal,) for Haddington District, re-elected; W. Agnew, and Robert Leake, (Liberals,) for Lancashire, South-east, a Liberal gain of two. Hon. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. O'Shea, (Home Rulers,) for Clare County, the former re-elected, a Home Rule gain of 1; Capt. Heron Maxwell, (Conservative,) for Kirkcudbrightshire, a Conservative gain; Mr. McCoan and W. J. Corbet, (Home Rulers,) for Wicklow County, a Home Rule gain of two; C. Tennant, (Liberal,) for Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire—a Liberal gain; the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, (Conservative,) and D. Ainsworth, (Liberal,) for Cumberland, West, the former re-elected—a Liberal gain; Henry Campbell-Bannerman, (Liberal,) for Sterling, re-elected; J. T. Craig and H. J. Davenport, (Conservatives,) for Staffordshire, North, (this constituency was represented in the last House by Messrs. C. M. Campbell, (Conservative,) and R. W. Hanbury, (Liberal-Conservative.)

LONDON, April 8.—The *Standard*, in its leading article this morning, asserts that the real significance of the polls is that the Liberals will be able to dispense with the support of the Home Rule vote. The Liberal net gain is now 81 seats.

The *Times*, in its leading article on the elections this morning, says it may be taken for granted that the formal transfer of power will not be long delayed.

MARYLAND LEGISLATION.

MANY UNSIGNED BILLS IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS—AN EXTRA SESSION TO BE CALLED.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Maryland State Legislature adjourned Monday night, having passed hastily, during the closing hours of the session, about 200 bills, none of which have yet been signed by Gov. Hamilton. The State Constitution provides that if any bill shall be returned by the Governor within six days after its receipt it shall become a law the same as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. This is almost identical with a similar provision of the Federal Constitution. It has been the custom for Governors to sign bills after the adjournment of the State Legislature, while the President always signs bills prior to the adjournment of Congress, under different interpretations of identical statutes. Gov. Hamilton to-day visited Washington, and obtained an opinion from Speaker Randall and others that the bills he should sign now, the Legislature having adjourned, would not be constitutionally enacted. It is understood that the Governor on this account will call an extra session of the Legislature at an early day, as among the bills not yet signed are the Appropriation bills and almost all the important bills passed during the recent session. This is a great surprise, and Gov. Hamilton's motive, if he has a special one, is not known. It is a notorious fact that not one of the reform measures advocated by the Democrats during the campaign last Fall has been passed by the Legislature, not even the bill providing for a new registration, the old registrations furnishing means for election frauds which the better class of Democrats themselves cannot stomach. The Governor hopes that some of the most needed reform measures may be passed during the extra session.

LITTLE HOPE FOR SHERMAN.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Athens County Republican Convention to-day elected delegates to the State Convention, who are pronounced for Blaine. The Jefferson County Convention, held last week, also elected Blaine delegates. These are the only county conventions yet held. It begins to look as if Sherman's candidacy would be ended, according to the terms of his Mansfield speech, before the Columbus Convention meets.

A STATE CONVENTION POSTPONED.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 7.—The Republican State Convention is postponed from June 17 to June 23, owing to the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which will take place here.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Francis and Andy Hungerford were arrested yesterday near Walkertown, Md., for manufacturing counterfeit silver coins.

It is understood that the President has issued a pardon for Judge Jean W. Wright, sentenced to a month's imprisonment and $1,000 fine for assaulting the Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior. His motion for admission to bail, pending hearing of his appeal, was to-day denied by the court *in banc*, on the ground that it was not in its power to review in that manner the acts of the lower court, which, however, it said might have taken bail in the case.

PERTH, Ontario, April 7.—Benjamin Mitchell, charged with the murder of William West, here, in November last, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 10 years' confinement in the Penitentiary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 7.—John Cleary, of Spencerport, who claimed that he was assaulted last Friday by a man named Booth, with whom he had a quarrel some time ago, died to-day of his injuries. Cleary said he was assailed by two men, and left on the side of the New-York Central Road, so that the inference might be that he was injured by a train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—J. H. Rohrer, defaulting Cashier of the late Savings Bank of Louisville, for embezzling $110,000 from the bank has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The venerable prisoner attempted no defense, pleading guilty, and throwing himself on the mercy of the jury. As the verdict shows, the lightest punishment that the law permits was decided upon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The old Beehive, or Beach Flouring Mill, near the centre of the city, in Rochester, N. Y., on the canal, one of the institutions of the early days of the city, of late years used by turners and wood workers, was burned last night. It was such a tinder-box that few insurance companies would take any risk on it. The fire was the largest in Rochester for many years. The loss is about $100,000. The insurance does not exceed $25,000. The building was owned by the Isaac Butts estate.

The residence of Charles D. Barney, at Shoemakertown, 10 miles from Philadelphia, known as "Elden," caught fire in one of the third-story rooms yesterday morning, and, before the flames could be stayed, the entire front of the structure was destroyed. The loss is about $25,000.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

PULLING THE PROPOSED CHARTER TO PIECES.

THE GOOD RESULT OF THE ARGUMENTS OF MR. GEORGE BLISS—LEGISLATORS MAKING THE MATTER A LAUGHING-STOCK—NO SPEEDY ACTION PROBABLE.

ALBANY, April 7.—Everybody who has had anything to do with the proposed amendments to the charter must have come to the conclusion by this time that the bundle of provisions sent here, dubbed a "charter," and introduced with a vast show of authority, are in great danger of being buried, along with much other unnecessary and mischievous legislation. The drafters of the bill have been exposed to merciless criticism. All sorts of incongruities, contradictions, impracticable suggestions and more partisan make-shifts have been uncovered, and at this time the charter is full of rents, which serve to exhibit long ears to an amused public. Members who have heard the forcible arguments of George Bliss are making the bill a laughing-stock. No one speaks of the measure seriously, unless it be Senator Strahan and Senator Bixby. Uncomplimentary as it may appear to be, the suggestion that the amendments, as they came to the Legislature, were the production of the Governor himself, and that he was a firm believer in the measure as first introduced does not inspire confidence in "Jake" Patterson's scheme for making New-York City patronage a monopoly for distribution by Kelly and Morris.

In the Senate the bill makes progress in crab fashion. The longer it is before the Legislature the better its chances "don't get." Senator Strahan, who was at first jauntily confident of his ability to "drive it right through," seems disposed to permit the usual course of legislation to be followed. Mr. Varnum, who was severely handled by Mr. Bliss in the argument before the Cities Committee of the Assembly, and who has somewhat rebelled against the punishment which he regarded as undeserved, says that he is not responsible for the charter amendments. They were given to him for introduction, he admits, and, as he was asked to make suggestions in the way of amendment, he ventured to propose amendments which were incorporated in the bill. He was never, he distinctly says, committed to the provisions of the bill, nor did he ever claim to favor the entire scheme. These admissions may not safely be taken as indicating that Mr. Varnum is opposed to the combination deal, nor can his avowal be hastily adopted as an indication that he ever thought otherwise, and has recently felt, and yielded, to the force of opinion as expressed by many Republicans here, men as highly educated, as zealous, and as influential as O'Brien, Patterson, and Biglin.

Much disgust has been expressed at the reported threat of "Barney" Biglin, that, in case the deal should be consummated, a Department of Public Works would be organized that would wipe the Eleventh New-York District out of existence. The disposition of the Legislature to pass party measures is all that could be desired by the most ardent Republican, but the members are men of sense, who may be expected to discriminate between wise party measures and the ill-devised and half-baked schemes for grabbing spoils that are thrust upon them by such greedy creatures as Biglin, Patterson, and O'Brien.

Senator Strahan promises a profusion of things in the way of amendment. When asked as to the nature of the amendments he is reticent. The suspicion, however ungenerous, is that he does not exactly know what move he is expected to make next. Anything that causes delay is encouraging to those who are opposed to the charter. It will not be acted upon by the Cities Committee of the Assembly until the Senate is through with it. It is scarcely probable that the Senate committee will have the bill amended before the middle of next week. Then there is to be another hearing, and the new amendments may be pulled to pieces as completely as the old bill has been riddled. Should the bill be forced through the Senate—and there are some doubts in the minds of Senators Madden and Woodin as to the possibility of pushing it through—it must then bear criticism in the Assembly. This will delay it for another week, and perhaps a fortnight. The 1st of May will be here as soon as the charter can reach the Assembly. Unless some good reason can be given for passing it, and the members of Assembly are constrained to regard it more favorably than they now do, it must be numbered among the wrecks of the session of 1880.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. RHODES'S OBSTRUCTIVE DESIRES CHECKED—REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, April 7.—The majority and minority in the Assembly have got along very harmoniously together so far, principally because the minority has not endeavored seriously to obstruct business. A little friction was caused this morning upon the passage of some amendments to the charter of the City of Rome. It seems that for many reasons it has become desirable to provide for a change in the manner of obtaining an Overseer of the Poor, who has been a mere creature of Democratic appointment, and under the absolute control of the men who appointed him. The bill to correct this state of things came up on its third reading. Clerk Johnson read the bill in the usual manner, jumping from the second or third section to the line, "this act shall take effect immediately." This line was just out of the Clerk's mouth when Mr. Rhodes jumped up in his place and demanded that the bill be read through. When Mr. C. S. Baker, who was acting as Speaker, ruled Mr. Rhodes out of order, he became furiously clamorous for his "rights." So noisy and obstinate was he that Mr. Alvord threatened to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to force him to be orderly, and later on in the 10 minutes dispute, he made the same threat to Mr. Shanley, who came to the support of Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Alvord raised half a dozen points of order against Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Shanley, all of which were sustained by Mr. Baker, who was repeatedly compelled to cut Mr. Rhodes off with vigorous blows of the gavel and commands to take his seat. Mr. Rhodes was finally discouraged, and the bill was passed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Mitchell's bill, taking away from the Civil Justices the power of committing children to charitable and reformatory institutions, was passed this morning. It was opposed by a Democratic member, but Mr. Mitchell made its passage easy by explaining that the Civil Justices had been made use of in committing children to institutions that did not deserve encouragement, as it appeared that they took children whose parents were able to support them, and who put their children out to suit their convenience, and then had the commitments revoked when they desired to have them at home again.

The Washington Market bill was reported favorably by the Cities Committee this morning, and soon after it was reported Mr. Deane made an unsuccessful effort to have it ordered to a third reading without previous consideration by the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wells, who is very much exercised about the bill to reverse the system upon which the Board of Education is chosen, has made several efforts recently—one this afternoon—to push the bill which he introduced for the purpose to a third reading. The provisions of the bill are familiar to several members, and Mr. Alvord, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee on Education, will be heard from on the mischievous measure when it comes before the House.

Mr. Varnum's bill in relation to assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York provides that no assessment made before Jan. 1, 1880, for any local improvement shall hereafter be vacated, modified, or set aside, revised, or the collection of it restrained, except upon the determination of a commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Chairman of the Board of Assessors, who are to examine

into the facts and circumstances of assessments to which objection may be made. If they shall find, after due consideration, that substantial injustice has been caused, the assessments may be revised, modified, or vacated by the Commissioners, and they may award such relief as they may consider to be, under the circumstances and on the evidence presented, just and equitable. All assessments confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1880, which shall not be revised shall become a lien upon the property benefited, as by this statute authorized, shall be collected pursuant to laws now or hereafter in force relating to assessment in said city, in every case where the amount of such assessment is not paid, and the lien discharged on or before the 1st day of March, 1881. The decision of the Commissioners upon all matters submitted to them shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be subject to review or revision in any form or by any court or tribunal. The Corporation Counsel is to attend in person, or by assistants, to all matters before the Commissioners, to protect, maintain, and defend the interest of the City.

A BUSY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

RAISING DOUBTS AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PILOT BILL—DISCUSSING THE TAXATION BILLS.

ALBANY, April 7.—The bill to regulate pilotage at the port of New-York got another set-back to-day. Mr. Jacobs offered a resolution to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, alleging as a reason for his motion that there were grave doubts about its constitutionality. He said he had consulted an able lawyer, who was entirely disinterested in the matter, and who gives it as his opinion that all legislation by the State of New-York on the subject of pilotage since 1789 is unconstitutional. The opinion was based on the fact that in 1789 Congress passed an act leaving the subject of pilotage at the several ports in the country to each State, as the laws regulating the same then stood, until Congress should take further action in the matter. Congress having taken no further action since that time, the pilot regulations of all the ports were the same as in 1789, and all subsequent legislation on the subject by the Legislature of this or any other State was unconstitutional. Mr. Jacobs said he wished the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee to examine this question.

Mr. Davenport objected. He said the Pilot bill was introduced on Jan. 6; there had been several hearings on it, during which all persons had full opportunity to present their arguments. The committee of which he was Chairman finally reported what it considered a fair compromise bill. When it came up for discussion, Mr. Jacobs asked to have it referred back to the committee, pretending that there were some new and important facts to be presented. At his urgent solicitation it was referred back, and lawyers came before the committee and reiterated the same old arguments. It was again reported to the Senate, and now, just as it was about to be reached for discussion, came another motion to refer back—this time to the Judiciary Committee. He did not believe there was anything at all in this pretended constitutional objection to the bill. There was no doubt that Congress had full jurisdiction over the subject whenever it chose to exercise it, but having failed to exercise its power, it unquestionably belonged to the State to regulate pilotage meantime. This motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee looked to him like a ruse to get a still further delay, and he trusted the Senate would not lend its countenance to any such trick. Mr. Forster said that the able lawyer consulted by Mr. Jacobs must have omitted to read the whole of the law of Congress of 1789, or he never could have given the opinion he did. He then cited the law in full, which expressly states that the regulation of pilotage is to be left to the laws now existing, or hereafter to be enacted by the several States, until Congress shall take the subject in hand. If it was true that all legislation on the subject of pilotage since 1789 was unconstitutional, in what condition did it place the pilots at the present time? Once establish that fact, and he would guarantee that those who ask for this bill would no longer trouble the Legislature.

Mr. Woodin moved, as an amendment to Jacobs's motion, that the Judiciary Committee have power to report complete, so as to put the bill at once on its third reading, and that the committee report as early as Wednesday next. Mr. Jacobs gladly accepted this amendment, whereat Mr. Woodin became suspicious that he had got himself in a bad fix, as he ostensibly favored the bill. The motion, as amended, however, was adopted, and the bill goes to the Judiciary Committee, which has the power to amend it in any shape it pleases, or to substitute another bill for it, or to report it adversely, and kill it altogether. The Chairman of the committee, Judge Robertson, is regarded by the pilots as friendly to their views, many of them residing in his district. The other members of the committee are Messrs. Pitts of Orleans, Astor of New-York, Williams of Buffalo, Winslow of Jefferson, Mills of Herkimer, and Fowler of Ulster.

The Canal Board toll-sheet was before the Senate again to-day, and elicited another long discussion as to the constitutional power of the Senate to make amendments to the tolls agreed upon by the board. Messrs. Sessions and Woodin argued that all the Senate could do under the Constitution was either to concur, or non concur, in the toll-sheet as fixed by the board, and that it had no business to make, or suggest, amendments unless the board fixed the rates below the toll-sheet of 1852. The subject was finally disposed of by striking out the amendments made in the Assembly, and leaving the toll-sheet as fixed by the Canal Board. Mr. Bixby's bill to rebuild Washington Market, under the supervision of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works, was taken up and, after a short discussion, progressed. A large number of remonstrances was presented against taxing church property, several against the New-York charter, and two or three against the Hepburn Railroad bill.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator Baker, to define the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works. It is similar to a bill introduced by the same Senator in 1877 and passed, but was vetoed by Gov. Robinson after the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of George B. McClellan for Superintendent of Public Works. The bill simplifies the system of canal management, and changes the mode of disbursements. It is of much importance, but is introduced at a rather late day in the session.

Bills Nos. 247 and 270 on the Senate files, reported from the special joint Committee on Assessment and Taxation, were made the special order in the Senate this evening. Mr. Winslow delivered an elaborate written speech on the general subject of taxation, the inequalities and injustice of the present tax laws, and the labors of the joint committee in trying to remedy the evils of the present system. In illustrating the over-taxation of real property, and the way personal property escapes taxation, he stated that last year the City of Albany, with a population of 80,000, furnished only 12 persons who paid tax on personal property more than were furnished by the little town of Rensselaerville, and that the City of Rochester, with its millions of dollars of personal property, did not pay as large a tax on that kind of property as was paid by one widow in the village of Batavia.

Mr. Winslow combated the idea that a tax on deposits of savings banks and life insurance companies was a tax on thrift. A large portion of the deposits of savings banks to-day were made by rich and well-to-do people, and the small depositors could well afford to be taxed one-fourth of 1 per cent. in order to reach the larger depositors. He said the Special Tax Committee had been criticised for dividing up its work into so many different bills, instead of combining their proposed changes in the tax laws in one bill. This had been done to increase the chances of the their passage and to prevent a combination of different interests, such as would likely be formed to defeat a single bill.

The first bill was ordered to the third reading without much discussion. It simply amends the present law for taxing investments in business in this State by non-residents, by using the words "sums used and employed," in lieu of "investments," and adding the words "whether money or credits." It also adds the words "agents and managers" of persons doing business in this State. The second bill adds to the term "land" subject to taxation, "wharves and piers, including the value of the right to collect wharfage;" also, "bridges, railroad structures, superstructures, and tracks, with the iron thereon, railroad fixtures, gas, oil, heating, and water pipes, owned by incorporated companies, telegraph poles and wires," &c. This bill was discussed at length, and, after some verbal amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

After the adjournment this afternoon, W. W. Goodrich appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the Pilot bill to examine the question of its constitutionality, and argued in favor of the bill and its legality. During the discussion the committee unanimously agreed that it would not consider anything but the constitutionality of the bill, and would not undertake to amend it in any way.

RAILROAD PLANS AND WORK.

H. J. JEWETT PRESIDENT OF A WESTERN ROAD—THE UNION PACIFIC LEGISLATION—OTHER MATTERS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 7.—The Presidency of the Indianapolis and Evansville Railroad Company has been tendered to H. J. Jewett, and he has telegraphed his acceptance. At the meeting of the company, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Hugh J. Jewett, of New-York, President; T. A. Lewis, of Indianapolis, Vice-President; R. G. Hervey, General Manager; E. H. Harriman, of New-York, Treasurer, and C. S. Lewis, of Indianapolis, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, with the following gentlemen as Directors: G. R. Blanchard and R. R. Duval, of New-York; John C. New, of Indianapolis; Charles Viele, Matthew Henning, J. J. Kleiner, John H. Roelker, R. K. Dunkerson, and Samuel Vickery, of Evansville. A large amount of work has already been done on the road, and it will now be rapidly pushed to completion.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. McLane, of Maryland, reported to the House to-day, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, a substitute for the bill "to extend the provisions of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund act." The bill is accompanied by a report which sets forth that the substitute bill proposes to alter and amend the Sinking Fund act of May, 1878, (commonly known as the Thurman act,) and the act amendatory thereto, in the following particulars: First, it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking fund of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads in bonds of the United States other than 5 per cent. bonds, or in first mortgage bonds of the companies, as he may elect; second, it extends the time of settlement—necessary to ascertain the amount of the payments to be made by the companies—from one month to three months; third, it makes the settlements and payments semi-annual instead of annual; fourth, it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys now in the Treasury and due said companies to the sinking fund. The fourth section of the bill extends the provisions of the act, as well as those of the act of which it is amendatory, to those persons or companies who become possessors of the roads by lawful purchase or by consolidation. The fifth section extends the provisions of the Sinking Fund act to the Kansas Pacific, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroads, since these three roads were created by the same act as the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Roads, and constitute the money-subsidized roads as created by the act of 1862 and acts amendatory thereto. Accompanying the report is a letter from Secretary Sherman stating that future investments on account of the sinking fund in Government bonds must be made in 4, 4½ per cents, or currency sixes, and favoring the amendment which gives the Secretary discretionary power to invest in first mortgage bonds of the respective companies.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 7.—In the course of a speech last night in the House of Commons, Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister, alluding to the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, said that during the next two years the Government would expend at least $10,000,000 a year in opening the railway from Lake Superior to Winnipeg and 300 miles beyond, including the British Columbia section. This would make an expenditure of $20,000,000, and after that no more than $5,000,000 per annum would be expended, including the British Columbia work. It was calculated that while the cost of the railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean would be no more than $60,000,000, the revenue derived, would pay all the interest on the cost, and even more than that.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—The railroad conference that has been in session in this city for the past week has closed at last, and with decisive results. The Western and Atlantic Road, which has been so long a bar to the proposed line to the sea, has been merged in a combination headed by President Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville Road, of which Presidents Wadley, Alexander, and Brown are members. This alliance gives the Louisville and Nashville Road a clear way to the coast, and will result in the immediate operation of the long-talked-of through line that will compete with the trunk lines for the carrying trade between the West and South and New-York. A joint office will be opened at once in New-York, and through schedules and rates will be established. The permanency of the contract is assured, it is said, by the most liberal guarantees to the Louisville and Nashville Road, and it may be assumed that the railroad troubles in the South are practically over and the leading lines united in one harmonious system. There is general satisfaction over the result.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The arrangement made at Atlanta is not favorably considered in Georgia, and there will be much dissatisfaction among stockholders of Georgia lines. The combination will lessen competition, and will deprive Atlanta of the Georgia Western, which the Louisville and Nashville would have been compelled to build if the arrangement had not been made. A new line, in construction from Chattanooga to Rome, will give the Cincinnati Southern a chance to enter Georgia, and there is a growing feeling in favor of a line from Rome to Atlanta. There it would meet the Macon and Brunswick Extension, and thus have a through line to the sea-board far superior to Charleston or Savannah. Cincinnati is not pleased with this stroke.

MONTREAL, April 7.—The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending April 3 show an increase of $53,475 over the corresponding week last year.

LONG ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS IN QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.

The most notable result of the Queens County town elections, which took place on Tuesday, is the fact that the Republican preponderance in the Board of Supervisors, gained a year ago, is maintained—4 to 3. The *personnel* of the new board is exactly the same as that of last year, the towns being represented as follows: Oyster Bay—George S. Downing, Democrat; North Hempstead—John M. Clark, Republican; Hempstead—Charles H. Clement, Republican; Jamaica—John H. Brinckerhoff, Democrat; Newtown—John E. Van Nostrand, Republican; Long Island City—John Claven, Democrat; Flushing—A. K. P. Dennett, Republican. A special effort to prevent this result was made by the Democrats in Hempstead and Flushing, but without effect, as Mr. Clement was re-elected by about 200 majority; and Mr. Dennett's majority in Flushing is 164. In Jamaica great interest was manifested in the election outside the Supervisorship, the issue of temperance being introduced so far as concerned the candidates for Excise Commissioners and constables, and the Sunday Observance Association taking an active part in the canvass. The candidates for Excise Commissioners supported by the association were defeated, and the "regular" nominees of the Democrats were successful. One of these resigned the office only a month or two ago, it was understood, in fear of an indictment by the Grand Jury for dereliction of duty in connection with the prosecution of certain liquor-dealers of the town for violation of the Sunday clause of the Excise law.

In Suffolk County there was no special political significance attached to the election in any of the towns. The new Board of Supervisors will be constituted much the same as that of last year, with a Democratic majority. The Republicans carried Riverhead and East Hampton. The names of the Supervisors elected, as far as heard from, are as follows: Southold, Henry A. Reeves, (Dem.;) Huntington, Stephen C. Rogers, (Dem.;) Smithtown, Shephard S. Jones, (Dem.;) Southampton, James M. Halsey, (Rep.;) Shelter Island, Samuel B. Nicoll, (Dem.;) Brookhaven, John S. Havens, (Dem.;) Islip, John Wood, (Rep.) In Huntington the Democrats elected C. R. Street Justice of the Peace, and Douglas Conklin Town Clerk; in Southampton, Jacob W. Conklin (Rep.) was elected Town Clerk; in North Hempstead, Selah Bush (Dem.) was chosen Justice of the Peace; in Jamaica, George Maure was elected Justice of the *Peace by the Democrats, and in Flushing,* W. S. Overton (Rep.) was elected to a like position. In Brookhaven, H. P. Hutchinson (Rep.) was chosen Town Clerk.

At the Kings County town elections on Tuesday the following Supervisors were elected: Gravesend, John Y. McKane, (Dem.;) New-Utrecht, Cornelius Ferguson, (Dem.;) Flatbush, Peter Williamson, (Dem.;) Flatlands, John L. Ryder, (Rep.;) New-Lots, G. W. Colyer, (Dem.)

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: One hundred and seventy-one shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 205½; 166 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 119½; 150 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Company, $20 each, at 182 to 182½; 4 shares Franklin and Emporium Insurance Company, $100 each, at 130; 130 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 200; $1,300 Citizens' Fire Insurance Company scrip at 78; 20 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, at 146; 16 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, at 161; 36 shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each, at 120; $20,000 Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1890, interest January and July, at 111; 26 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, at 145; 12 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, at 110; 1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, at 55; 50 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 80; $650 Commercial Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1878 at 71; 37 shares Jefferson Insurance Company, $30 each, at 141; $976 80 Jefferson Insurance Company scrip, viz.: $288 60 of 1873, $277 50 of 1874, $222 of 1875, $144 30 of 1876, $22 20 of 1877, $22 20 of 1878, at 76½; $3,000 Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company first mortgage bonds at 15; $5,000 Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company second mortgage bonds at 3½; $23,000 Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1867, due Oct. 1, 1887—April, 1871, coupons on—$1,000 each, at 15¼ to 15½.

SAVINGS BANK EXHIBITS

THE CONDITION OF KINGS COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

ANNUAL REPORTS MADE TO THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT BY THE FOURTEEN BANKS—NO FAILURES DURING THE YEAR—TWO BANKS CLOSED VOLUNTARILY.

ALBANY, April 7.—The annual reports of the savings banks of Kings County have been made to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, showing their condition on the morning of Jan. 1, 1880. The banks are 14 in number, 2 of which are closing, and have received no deposits during the year. There have been no failures during the year, though two savings banks—the Bedford and Emigrant—closed voluntarily, and no longer report to the Bank Department. The banks show an increase of deposits of $4,104,057, and in open accounts 9,183 during the year. Owing to changes in the forms for the reports, there is not the proportionate increase in surplus shown that would have been had the banks been required to extend into the column of resources the actual cost of real estate, as has heretofore been done. In the present reports real estate is extended at market value, irrespective of cost, consequently, the surplus shown is on the basis of market values throughout. The reports are as follows:

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$1,337,550 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$2,434,271	$2,427,750	
Cities in this State	2,969,115	3,086,705	
Counties in this State	450,837	467,740	
Towns in this State	24,986	37,300	
Total	$5,879,209	$6,019,495	6,019,495 00
Loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875			225,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $196,000; estimated present value			100,000 00
Other real estate, cost $16,604; estimated present value			15,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			179,052 32
Cash on hand			29,093 50
Interest due and accrued			48,735 66
Total			$7,953,926 55

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$7,194,448 06
Surplus	759,478 49
Total	$7,953,926 55

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 16,534.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $435 12.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $2,325,249 44.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,153,300 30.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $317,769 76.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $32,575 11.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported, Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $6,704,729 16; surplus, $698,872 52; open accounts, 15,708.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and Mortgages			$235,585 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$24,917 00	$25,750 00	
Cities in this State	73,430 00	77,802 50	
Counties in this State	45,000 00	48,500 00	
Towns in this State	121,873 50	138,365 00	
	$265,220 50	$291,417 50	291,417 50
Loaned on Stocks			74,540 00
Banking house and lot, cost $89,922 42; estimated present value			74,975 00
Other real estate, cost $12,042 79; estimated present value			12,000 00
Cash on deposit in Banks or Trust Companies			28,968 44
Cash on hand			3,918 49
Interest due and accrued			14,293 83
Furniture and Fixtures			4,826 64
Total			$740,519 40

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$684,522 85
Expenses incurred but unpaid	308 93
Surplus	55,687 62
Total	$740,519 40

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 6,511.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $105 13.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $261,891 05.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $271,570 47.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $29,549 65.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $5,500 24.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported, Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $664,902 93; surplus, $54,362 94; open accounts, 6,331.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$4,761,196 73
Stock investments:			
United States	$5,913,544	$6,127,125	
Cities in this State	4,765,960	5,069,300	
Counties in this State	581,500	609,105	
Towns in this State	145,445	151,000	
Total	$11,406,449	$11,956,530	11,956,530 00
Loaned on stocks			157,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $589,000; estimated present value			300,000 00
Other real estate, cost $323,699 04; estimated present value			270,069 67
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			134,735 94
Cash on hand			398,225 17
Interest due and accrued			240,822 02
Insurance advanced			89 90
Total			$18,218,669 43

Liabilities.

Due Depositors	$16,618,044 82
Surplus	1,600,624 61
Total	$18,218,669 43

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 35,350.
Average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1880, $470 10.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $4,876,409 57.
Amount withdrawn during the year, 1879, $4,065,775 13.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $707,246 06.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $51,067 72.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $15,100,164 32; surplus, $1,868,829 07; open accounts, 31,951.

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$666,425 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
United States	$298,750 00	$306,000 00	
Cities in this State	826,643 03	831,451 79	
Counties in this State	139,386 00	152,830 00	
Towns in this State	59,095 00	65,625 00	
Total	$1,323,874 03	$1,355,906 79	1,355,906 79
Loaned on stocks			475,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $142,637; estimated present value			142,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies			85,013 66
Cash on hand			9,881 91
Interest due and accrued			33,856 77
Rents due			410 00
Total			$2,767,494 13

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,584,548 92
Surplus	182,945 21
Total	$2,767,494 13

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 7,472.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $345 89.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $801,515 40.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $794,351 57.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $112,423 58.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $9,072 87.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $2,464,961 52; surplus, $186,161 74; open accounts, 7,311.

EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$134,500 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
United States	$50,125	$51,500	
Cities in this State	189,165	184,587	
Counties in this State	16,740	19,330	
Towns in this State	25,110	27,600	
Total	$281,140	$282,010	282,010 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $45,474 20; estimated present value			28,000 00
Other real estate, cost $11,253 58; estimated present value			11,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			10,334 40
Cash on hand			11,449 58
Interest due and accrued			5,141 98
Total			$529,435 93

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$500,926 41
Surplus	28,509 52
Total	$529,435 93

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 4,105.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $122 02.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $203,324 22.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $185,785 11.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $18,458 24.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $6,127 68.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $462,429 05; surplus, $54,788 97; open accounts, 3,909.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$3,823,550 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
United States	$10,600,000	$10,862,000	
Ohio State	95,000	103,500	
Indiana State	270,000	279,750	
New-Hampshire State	67,000	77,700	
Rhode Island State	93,000	112,000	
Missouri State	183,255	205,800	
Cities in this State	2,962,000	3,282,425	
Counties in this State	522,750	585,520	
Total	$14,800,005	$15,508,695	15,508,695 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $44,000; estimated present value			60,000 00
Other real estate, cost $105,290 74; estimated present value			111,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			95,000 00
Cash on hand			62,167 77
Interest due and accrued			263,132 80
Tennessee State bonds—par value, $124,000; market value			34,260 00
Total			$18,658,325 37

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$16,503,242 16
Surplus	2,155,083 21
Total	$18,658,325 37

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 34,048.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $484 76.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $4,300,065 87.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $4,172,180 51.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $664,985 91.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $41,976 41.
Rate per cent. of interest paid to depositors—5 per cent. on $1,000, 4 per cent. on the excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $15,710,371 82; surplus, $2,026,791 62; open accounts, 31,607.

BUSHWICK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$57,900 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
Cities in this State	$32,080 00	$32,240 00	
Counties in this State	5,100 00	5,300 00	
Towns in this State	13,303 11	13,770 00	
Total	$50,963 11	$51,310 00	$51,310 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			5,539 64
Cash on hand			975 65
Interest due and accrued			1,498 83
Furniture and fixtures			1,042 65
Total			$118,266 77

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$115,758 00
Surplus	2,508 77
Total	$118,266 77

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 549.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $206 50.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $101,919 75.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $73,213 94.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $4,302 11.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $1,582 28.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $82,750 08; surplus, $2,656 35; open accounts, 461.

EAST NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$73,262 50
Stock investments, viz.:			
Cities in this State	$70,164 42	$68,855 62	69,855 62
Real estate—Cost, $4,094 08; estimated present value			4,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			34,277 46
Cash on hand			2,692 38
Interest due and accrued			2,753 28
Furniture and fixtures			1,782 00
Rent due			8 00
Total			$189,131 24

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$177,365 15
Interest accrued on deposits to Jan. 1	1,650 00
Surplus	10,116 09
Total	$189,131 24

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 1,158.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $153 16.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $147,384 57.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $141,248 38.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $6,722 62.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $1,486 80.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 3½ to 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $164,606 21; surplus, $3,468 68; open accounts, 1,077.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$2,155,765 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
United States	$2,620,000	$2,712,000 00	
Cities in this State	3,126,000	3,278,320 50	
Counties in this State	320,954	330,159 00	
Total	$6,066,954	$6,320,479 50	6,320,479 50
Loaned on stocks			384,000 00
Banking house and lot, cost $80,000 00; estimated present value			65,000 00
Other real estate, cost $147,561 05; estimated present value			147,561 05
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			322,497 16
Cash on hand			67,242 56
Interest due and accrued			63,512 96
Total			$9,526,458 23

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$8,693,284 00
Surplus	833,174 23
Total	$9,526,458 23

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 32,023.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $271 47.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $3,156,516 76.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,606,076 70.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $379,182 83.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $37,915 72.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $7,763,661 11; surplus, $750,144 99; open accounts, 30,890.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$155,476 00
Stock investments:			
United States	$31,143 52	$30,850	
Missouri State	31,606 75	30,900	
Cities in this State	142,062 12	149,210	
Counties in this State	6,172 50	6,190	
Towns in this State	22,840 00	23,000	
Villages in this State	30,000 00	30,900	
Total	$263,824 89	$271,050	271,050 00
Loaned on stocks			1,565 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $91,500; estimated present value			91,500 00
Other real estate, cost $23,901 98; estimated present value			23,901 98
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			23,562 70
Cash on hand			4,684 95
Interest due and accrued			7,177 42
Rents due and accrued			1,865 13
Total			$579,783 18

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$556,452 84
Surplus	23,330 34
Total	$579,783 18

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 2,276.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $244 48.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $310,506 79.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $288,119 59.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $22,682 20.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $5,849 07.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $511,883 44; surplus, $19,564 02; open accounts, 2,225.

GREENPOINT SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$318,400 00
Stock investment:			
Cities in this State	$237,930	$248,235	
Counties in this State	149,525	150,940	
Towns in this State	31,700	32,760	
Total	$419,155	$431,935	431,935 00
Loaned on stocks			400 00
Real estate, cost $14,477 97; estimated present value			14,477 97
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			34,603 94
Cash on hand			13,901 67
Interest due and accrued			14,800 64
Furniture and safe			1,700 00
Total			$830,219 22

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$766,402 13
Surplus	63,817 09
Total	$830,219 22

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 4,163.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $180.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $272,346 03.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $215,380 07.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $32,666 37.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $4,347 60.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $677,367 80; surplus, $64,312 89; open accounts, 3,862.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, BROOKLYN.

Resources.

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages			$277,250 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
United States	$83,178 03	$82,862 50	
Cities in this State	246,333 75	281,125 00	
Towns in this State	63,337 50	67,500 00	
Total	$392,849 28	$431,487 50	431,487 50
Banking-house and lot, cost $97,000; estimated present value			90,000 00
Other real estate, cost $30,550 13; estimated present value			40,900 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			16,000 00
Cash on hand			7,817 32
Interest due and accrued			8,405 63
Rents accrued			156 25
Total			$873,016 70

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$755,564 89
Surplus	117,451 81
Total	$873,016 70

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 4,168.
Average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1880, $179 47.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest, credited, $256,781 23.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $233,601 89.
Amount of interest credited, and paid for the year 1879, $31,508 85.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $6,361 53.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $692,376 79; surplus, $105,512 89; open accounts, 3,912.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Cash on hand	$374 35

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$374 35

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 139.
No deposits received during the year 1879.

PARK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	$339 44

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$339 44

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 123.
No deposits received during the year 1879.

BREAKING THE WINE-GLASS.

A MARRIAGE THAT WAS SOLEMNIZED ACCORDING TO THE JEWISH RITUAL.

One of the society events of yesterday was the marriage, according to the strict Hebrew ritual, of Mr. Frederick Nathan, son of the late Benjamin Nathan of this City, and Miss Maud Nathan, daughter of Robert W. Nathan, of No. 157 East Forty-ninth-street. The ceremony was announced, in the notes of invitation, to take place at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the synagogue of the congregation Shearith Israel, No. 5 West Nineteenth-street, but it was a few minutes past 6 when the wind instruments, stationed in the music-gallery, sounded the first notes of a sensuous Oriental composition, and the President of the congregation ascended to his box at the right of the ark of the covenant, in front of which swung the ever-lighted censer-shaped lamp. Four tall white tapers, mounted upon bronze stands, lighted the elevated space in front of the ark, and upon the centre of the platform rested a basket of flowers. The hoopah (or canopy), under which the ceremony was performed, was near the centre of the interior. From an elevated dais, like a music-stand, about 12 feet square, rose four ornamented bronze pillars, one at each corner. These supported the roof of an elaborate canopy of white silk, from the border of which fell a heavy silken fringe. A railing of beautiful lattice-work surrounded the dais at the base, and walled in the bridal party and the officiating priests, the Rev. H. P. Mendes and the Rev. D. Neito, his assistant, from the rest of the congregation. From the entrance of the sanctuary to the carpeted steps of the hoopah in the centre of the apartment, a beautiful causeway composed of tall Oriental palms, interlaced at the top so as to form a verdant roof, shielded the bridal party from the curious gaze of the spectators, as, after the officiating priests had ascended the dais, they followed two by two, until the bride and groom and bridesmaids and groomsmen had all taken their positions beneath the canopy, the former as participants in the ceremony, the latter as witnesses. Everywhere trails of smilax, nodding tufts of palm, and fragrant bouquets of exotics entwined about slender columns, filled deep embrasures, or tipped a vacant corner with symbols of life and color. Nine white tapers, upheld by gigantic candlesticks of bronze, flooded the space beneath the hoopah with a dazzling illumination. The following gentlemen acted as ushers: Mr. Mortimer Hendricks, Mr. Lucien Nathan, Mr. Emanuel Minsisheimer, Mr. Clarence Nathan, Mr. Florence Nathan. Mr. Florence David, of Montreal, was best man. The groomsmen were Mr. Benjamin F. Nathan, Mr. R. F. Nathan, brother of the bride; Mr. Julian Nathan, brother of the groom, and Mr. A. Nathan, cousin of the bride and groom. There were four bridesmaids, all dressed in white silk, with tulle veils falling to their feet—Miss Matilda Jackson, Miss Beatrice Hendricks, Miss Louise Nathan, and Miss Matilda Florence. The bride in a toilet of pale *ciel* silk, with her maids, occupied one portion of the dais, and the groom, supported by his retinue of groomsmen, the other. Between the two groups stood Rabbis Mendes and Neito. The former prefaced the ceremony with a brief address to the bridal pair, and an invocation in the English language; and then, taking a glass of wine tendered him upon a silver salver by an attendant, commenced to cantillate in Hebrew, with a low, monotonous intonation, rising gradually into a higher key as the service went on: "Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God; King of the Universe; who createst the fruit of the vine!" Having intoned the first blessing, of which the foregoing is the initial passage, Rabbi Mendes lifted the glass to his lips, then tendered it to the groom, and lastly to the bride, each sipping from the goblet's brim in turn. This ceremony finished, the groom, having shown the bridal ring to the assembled witnesses, placed it upon the finger of the bride, repeating, as he did so, the following words in the Hebrew tongue: "Behold, thou art wedded to me, with this ring, according to the law of Moses and of Israel!"

When all had resumed their places, the Rabbi continued the services with the cantillation of the seven blessings, receiving a second glass of wine to be crushed in token of the Keddushin (setting apart) of the woman to be the wife of one man. Again every whisper was hushed, as the voice of the Rabbi repeated the text of the seven benedictions: "Blessed art Thou, O Lord, our God, King of the Universe, who created the fruit of the vine! Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God; King of the universe; who has created everything for thy glory! Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God; King of the universe; who hast formed man after thy image, in the image and likeness of thy form, and prepared unto him from himself an everlasting fabric! Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God; King of the universe; who formest man!" And so on, each blessing repeating the same form of invocation as in the opening passage, and concluding with some special attribute of the creative energy conceived in its relation to human affairs. As the cantillation ceased a report of breaking disturbed the silence for an instant, and the voice of the Rabbi was again heard repeating the text of an appropriate psalm.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mrs. J. N. Phillips, Mr. Isaac Moses, Mr. Henry Allen, the Messrs. Kursheedt, Mrs. T. David, the Misses Morrison, Mr. Sydney Phillips, and the members of the two families and their immediate relatives. A reception at Delmonico's in the evening completed the festivities.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—First Lieut. G. P. Benson, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to proceed to Sitka, Alaska, and report to the commanding officer of the United States steamer Jamestown as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of that vessel.

A board consisting of Rear-Admiral George H. Preble (retired) as President, Naval Constructor John Lenthall, *Chief-Engineers G. B. Loring and G. S. Johnson, Commander H. L. Howison,* and Naval Constructors T. D. Wilson and G. R. Bouch has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to meet in Philadelphia, where the iron-clad Terror now lies, and to proceed to Wilmington, Del., where the Amphitrite lies, for the purpose of examining the vessels with a view to reporting whether it is in the interest of the Government to complete them. Another board, consisting of Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge (retired) as President, Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Chief-Engineer B. L. Harris, Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Kafer, Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye, and Assistant Naval Constructor G. T. Mallett, has been appointed to organize at Chester, Penn., to perform a like service regarding the iron-clad Puritan.

First Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, now on duty in this city, is ordered to proceed, with as little delay as practicable, via San Francisco and Vancouver, Washington Territory, to Dayton, Washington Territory, and assume charge of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States military telegraph line.

Hospital Steward Augustus Bragonier, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and ordered to proceed to Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Harry C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery, is extended four months, and that granted First Lieut. Hugh D. Reed, First Infantry, three months.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to-day to report favorably the bill for the relief of Admiral A. H. Foot. The bill provides for the cancellation of certain balances against him upon his books, the facts showing that the money was expended for the benefit of the Government.

The case of Lieut. Wetmore against Admiral Porter was continued to-day. All of the plaintiff's evidence has been taken. Wetmore swore that Porter made requests on Paymasters to turn over amounts to Mrs. Wetmore, and also personally retained a proportion of his pay for the same purpose. Porter's counsel tried to show that he had no power to order the retention, and did not attempt to do so, only requesting it of the Paymaster. Admiral Porter will probably testify in his own behalf to-morrow.

A NATIONAL MILITIA ACT

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF STATE TROOPS.

A BILL REPORTED BY THE HOUSE MILITIA COMMITTEE—THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES TO BE PLACED IN A MEASURE UNDER FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following is the text of the Militia bill reported to the House to-day from the Militia Committee:

A BILL to provide for reorganizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every able-bodied male citizen, resident within the respective States and Territories, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall be enrolled in the Militia, and said enrollment shall be made at such times and in such manner as may be provided by the laws of each State and Territory respectively.

SEC. 2. That the Militia shall be divided into two classes; the active, to be known as the National Guard, and the inactive, to be known as the Reserve Militia.

SEC. 3. That the National Guard shall consist of such regularly uniformed and enlisted troops in the several States and Territories as are or may be organized therein, in pursuance of the laws of the respective States and Territories. Provided, however, that the term of enlistment in no State or Territory shall be for a less period than three years, and with the provision that if such enlistment should expire during a time when in the service of the United States, that it shall continue until the expiration of the time for which called into such service.

SEC. 4. That in time of peace, the organization of the National Guard, the numbers, rank, and duties of the staff officers, and the organization of bureaus of administration, in the several States and Territories, shall be such as the Legislatures thereof may, from time to time, direct; provided, however, that such organization shall conform as closely to the methods prescribed for the regular Army as the circumstances of the various States and Territories will permit; and provided, further, that when called into the service of the United States, the National Guard, if called out by regiments, may be organized by the President into brigades and divisions, as the public interests may, in his opinion, require, and he may assign and designate the commanders of such brigades and divisions; and the numbers, rank, and duties of the staff officers shall be the same as prescribed for the regular Army.

SEC. 5. That the active Militia shall be trained in accordance with the system of tactics that may from time to time be prescribed for corresponding arms of the service in the regular Army.

SEC. 6.—That all corps of artillery, cavalry, or infantry now existing in any State or Territory, which by any law, custom, or usage thereof, have not been incorporated with the Militia, or are not governed by the general regulations thereof, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other active Militia; and any State or Territory in which such corps may exist shall be entitled to include the same in the number, and as part of the active Militia for which it is entitled to receive the benefits of this act.

SEC. 7. That in time of peace each State and Territory complying with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to be furnished with small arms, field artillery and harness, infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, and service dress sufficient to fully arm, equip and uniform its actual number of regularly enlisted active Militia, and with such allowance of ammunition and such kinds and allowance of camp equipage as shall be prescribed by the board of officers to be appointed for that purpose; provided, however, that the number of active Militia for which any State or Territory shall be entitled to be so furnished shall not exceed 700 regularly uniformed commissioned officers and enlisted men for each Representative or Delegate to which such State or Territory is entitled in the Congress of the United States; and provided further, that all serviceable arms and equipments that have heretofore been furnished by the United States, and are now in possession of the respective States and Territories, shall be counted as part of this allowance, and shall be annually accounted for in the same manner as herein provided for arms and equipments hereafter issued, and that all accounts existing between the States and Territories and the United States for arms and equipments furnished the Militia prior to the passage of this act, shall be considered as settled and closed; and, provided further, that if any State or Territory shall fail to comply with those provisions of this act on which the issue of arms and equipments for its active Militia is conditioned, if such failure or omission is, in the opinion of the Secretary of War immaterial or unavoidable, he may authorize such issue.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War shall include in his annual estimates of appropriations an estimate of the amount of money required to carry out the provisions of this act; and the purchase or manufacture and the issue to States and Territories of small-arms, field artillery and harness, infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, service dress, ammunition, and camp equipage, for the active Militia, under the provisions of this act, shall be made by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and they shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army by the Governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks, and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the said property of the United States.

SEC. 9. That loss of, or damage to, arms, equipments, ordnance stores, and camp equipage, except the ordinary wear and accidents of service, shall be made good to the United States by the person or persons chargeable therewith, as in like cases in the regular Army, and money received from sales or on account of loss or damage shall be accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or camp equipage, which may become unserviceable or unsuitable, shall be examined by a board of officers of the National Guard, and its report shall be forwarded by the Governor of the State or Territory direct to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, for the action of the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them.

SEC. 11. That there shall be an Adjutant-General in each State and Territory, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of each State and Territory, respectively, and who shall, on the last day of December in each year, make a return to the War Department, in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of War, of the number of enrolled Militia, the number of enlisted, organized, and uniformed active Militia, of the results of the annual inspection of the active Militia and military property in each State, and the results and scores of the rifle practice of the active Militia. He shall also make such special reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the annual returns of the Adjutants-General of the States and Territories, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

SEC. 13. That the service dress to be provided for the active Militia, as herein prescribed, shall be worn when such active Militia are called out for active service, and when in the performance of any duty, drill, parade, or ceremony prescribed by this act; provided, however, that the same may also be worn at such other times as the military authorities of the State or Territory may direct; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the wearing at other times of any full dress uniform permitted by the military authorities of the States or Territories.

SEC. 14. That each State and Territory furnished with arms and equipments under the provisions of this act, shall require every organization in its active Militia to go into camp of instruction for at least five consecutive days in each year, and to assemble for drill and instruction not less than once in each calendar month, and shall require an annual inspection of its active Militia, to be made by an officer or officers thereof, whose duty it shall be to report the result of such inspection to the Adjutant-General thereof, stating the number of such active Militia, the actual condition of their arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and equipment, their deficiencies, and every other particular relating to the advancement of their organization and discipline.

SEC. 15. That notice shall be given by the Adjutant-General of each State and Territory to the Secretary of War of the time and place of the annual inspections of the active Militia of his State or Territory; and thereupon the President shall detail an officer from the active or retired list of the Army, to accompany the State Inspector during his inspection and observe the general condition of the troops and public property, with the consent and general direction of the Governor of such State or Territory, and while so detailed, retired officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of their respective grades upon the active list; provided, however, that such officer shall have no authority in any way to control or interfere with the State Inspector, or to exercise any power or authority during such inspection over the officers or men inspected. He shall make a report in duplicate and transmit one copy to the Governor of such State or Territory, and another to the Secretary of War, of such matters as shall, in his judgment, require to be brought to their attention.

SEC. 16. That each State furnished with arms and equipments under the provisions of this act shall, within one year after the passage of this act, provide and equip at least one rifle range, and shall maintain the same for the instruction of its Militia in rifle practice, and require them to be instructed therein.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of War is authorized to offer annually to the National Guard of each State and Territory (provided they number at least 700 men) a prize, not to exceed $100 in value, for competition in rifle practice; also, to annually offer a prize of $1,000, to be shot for by a "team," or detachments, from the National Guard of each State and Territory, from each of the three divisions of the Army, and from the Navy, to be divided among the three "teams" standing highest in such match, the terms and conditions of both matches to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Each State team shall be certified to by the Adjutant-General of its State, as consisting of its regularly enlisted and uniformed National Guard, and transportation to and from said last-named match shall be furnished out of such appropriation to such a team and reserve, not to exceed 15 in number, from each State, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 18. That upon the application of any regimental, division, or brigade commander of the National Guard of any State or Territory, the Governor thereof may apply to the Secretary of War to assign an officer from the active or retired list of the Army to act as Adjutant of such regiment or Assistant Adjutant-General or Chief of Staff of such brigade or division. Whenever the public interests will admit, the Secretary of War is authorized to assign such officer for such duty, with his consent. Officers so assigned shall be commissioned as officers in such National Guard by the Governor of such State or Territory, and shall hold such commissions during his pleasure. While performing such duty, they shall give their entire time, or so much thereof as may be necessary to properly perform the duties of their office; shall be subject to the rules and regulations of such National Guard while so assigned, and shall receive the full pay and emoluments of their rank as on detached service. No assignment shall be made of any officer for this duty to the prejudice of the regular Army, nor unless he shall have seen at least three years' service in the field. All such assignments may be revoked at pleasure by the Secretary of War, by giving notice thereof to the Governor of the State. Upon receipt of such notice by the latter, the officer whose assignment is so revoked shall cease to be an officer in the National Guard of such State or Territory, and shall be honorably discharged therefrom by its Governor.

SEC. 19. That the President of the United States may order the whole or any part of the active Militia of any State or Territory into the service of the United States for a period not exceeding 12 months, during war or an invasion, or apprehended invasion, by a foreign enemy or Indian tribe, or an insurrection or rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, or upon the imminent danger of either, or on any occasion in which the execution of the laws may be obstructed by combinations and forces too strong to be overcome by the civil authorities in the ordinary course of law, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the active Militia as he may think proper; and the said force, when ordered into the service of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war and to the regulations of the Army, and shall be allowed the same pay, rations and emoluments as are allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the grades and arms in the regular service; and in case of being killed in the performance of such duty, the same provisions shall be extended to them, their widows and children, as provided by law in like cases to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of like grades belonging to the regular Army of the United States.

SEC. 20. That any officer or enlisted man of the active Militia who, upon being ordered into the service of the United States, shall refuse or fail to obey said order, without giving a valid excuse therefor, to be established by his oath, and verified by the testimony of two credible and disinterested witnesses, may be tried by court-martial for desertion, and subject to the fines and penalties as in such cases provided.

SEC. 21. That the officers and enlisted men of the active Militia called into the service of the United States shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and allowances for every 50 miles' travel from their places of residence to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of their discharge back to their residence.

SEC. 22. That when called into the service of the United States, officers of the same grade in the active Militia shall take precedence according to the date of their commissions. In case two of the same grade have commissions of equal date, their rank shall be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before their commanding officer, unless their relative rank is prescribed by regulation.

SEC. 23. That mounted officers and members of mounted companies in the active Militia called into the service of the United States shall each receive such consideration for use and risk of private horses actually used by them as may be awarded by a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War. The same allowance of forage shall be made for private horses used by the Militia in the service of the United States as for horses owned by the United States.

SEC. 24. That the reserve Militia shall not be liable or subject to any military duty to the United States, except when called into service by act of Congress, passed for that purpose.

SEC. 25. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President shall appoint a board of seven officers, two of whom shall be of the Army and five selected from the active Militia of the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific States, respectively; said board shall prepare a system of rules and regulations for the discipline of the active Militia, which rules and regulations shall be submitted by the President to Congress at its next ensuing session for approval and enactment; said board shall also recommend a service dress for the active Militia, which, upon being approved by the President, shall be the uniform of the active Militia when called into service; said board shall also recommend an allowance of ammunition and the kinds and allowance of camp equipage to be issued to the active Militia in time of peace, which, upon being approved by the President, shall govern the Chief of Ordnance in the issue of those articles under the provisions of this act. The five officers of said board appointed from the active Militia shall, during the time they are engaged in the performance of the duties prescribed herein for said board, receive the pay and emoluments allowed by law to a Colonel of cavalry. The amount of money necessary for the payment of their services, and also for the payment of such expenses incurred by said board in the performance of its duties, as may be approved by the Secretary of War, is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, however, that the total amount of money so to be paid shall not exceed $8,000.

SEC. 26. That the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

SEC. 27. That sections 1,625 to 1,661, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all other acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL.

A DEFENSE OF THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THAT INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading of "Hard to Wind Up," in this (Monday) morning's issue, you publish a communication signed "Policy-holder," in which occur some very glaring mistakes. As these mistakes, and the statements made in that communication, do the rankest kind of injustice, not only to Superintendent Smyth, but also to Mr. Newcomb, the Receiver, and James M. Varnum, Esq., Referee, in the case of the Attorney-General against The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, and as I happen to know that they are founded upon a misconception of the basis for and character of the recent order appointing Mr. Varnum Referee, when another reference was then pending, I deem it my simple duty, as well as pleasure, to correct them, so far as any misstatements can be corrected when once published.

It is true that Mr. Varnum has been appointed Referee to take proof as to the rights &c. of the claimants to the $115,000 in the hands of the Insurance Department. It is also true that another Referee was appointed some months ago, and is now busily engaged in taking the necessary proofs to enable the Receiver to distribute the assets of this unfortunate company. It is also probably true, though of this fact I am not sure, that the last named Referee has had, and must have, the assistance of an actuary to calculate the true legal value of the outstanding claims, for the Law of 1869 requires it. But if I am not mistaken, the very things that this policy-holder complains of so bitterly have been done, and are being done, to hasten the distribution of the funds among the policy-holders entitled to them. In the present instance I have good reason to believe that the real basis and object of appointing another Referee is this:

Under the charter and manner of doing business of the company, two classes of policies were issued—one being known as the ordinary policies, and sharing in the general assets of the company, and the other as the secured policies, and sharing in a fund or assets deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance as security for their payment alone. I am informed as the money is there ready to be distributed to the amount above stated of $115,000, and as the claims against the general assets are much more numerous and complicated than those which are levies upon this reserve fund, and because the General Referee, Mr. A. V. DeWitt, finds that it will take him some time yet to ascertain the exact nature and amount of the valid claims, it has been thought better to divide the work, and to have another Referee appointed to ascertain the claims against this reserve fund at once, so that they can be paid without delay. How, in the name of common sense, is this going to injure anybody? The court in all cases fixes and allows the fees in accordance with the work done, and for my part I can't see what earthly damage can result to your Mr. "Policy-holder," or any one else from the action taken in this case. But further than this, the writer seems to wish to rake up the whole Atlantic Mutual case from the beginning, and so make his excited and imaginary complaint about the appointment of another Referee, a means for a determined attack upon Superintendent Smyth, and a most unjust one too. Being interested as a beneficiary in a ten-thousand-dollar 10-year endowment policy in this company, on which, at the time of the appointment of the Receiver, $9,000 had been paid up, and which matured March 30, 1878, I have had, and now have, some little interest in its affairs. I have even been compelled to litigate with the Receiver concerning a portion of my claim, and at the time of his appointment was in a position to know a little about Mr. Smyth's motives and objects in the whole case, and I know that, if any man officially supervising insurance companies has ever labored for the interests of the policy-holders, and not of stockholders and Trustees, political friends, or any one else, Mr. John F. Smyth has done so. If "Policy-holder" wants to complain of any one or anything tangible, he must complain of the statute laws of this State, and of Judges Westbrook, Larned, Boardman, and Backus of the Supreme Court, and of the whole Bench of Judges of the Court of Appeals, who, from the beginning of the case to the present time, have unanimously confirmed, affirmed and reaffirmed every official act of Mr. Smyth, and of the Receiver and his honorable and able counsel, Messrs. Henry Smith and Nathaniel C. Moak. But not satisfied with his vituperation of the Superintendent of Insurance, your correspondent makes a most insulting and malicious, or insane attack upon the Hon. James M. Varnum, of your City, a gentleman whom his friends and acquaintances, at home and abroad, know to be as *sans peur sans reproche* as the immortal Bayard himself. I don't wonder the writer not only signs his communication by an assumed title, but also neglects to attach any place of date, &c., to it. He has evidently gone crazy upon the matter of the insolvency of the company, or is in fact no policy-holder at all, but some political hack hired by the insurance companies and political enemies of Mr. Smyth to discharge some of the venom and misrepresentation upon him and the other gentlemen mentioned which they have left over from their prolonged and apparently successful opposition to Mr. Smyth's reappointment. The whole letter is so evidently the product of a diseased fancy or of a disordered spleen, that it scarcely deserves an answer. Were it not for the thousands of real policy-holders who, like myself, will read your paper, but some of whom may not, as I do, know that there is an immense difficulty and labor involved in the closing up of the affairs of defunct insurance companies, and that the whole thing must be carried on under the jealous and watchful eye of the court, I should not have ventured to reply to him. The real truth in this case is that, owing solely to the prompt, honest, and efficient action of Superintendent Smyth, and to the economical, careful, and intelligent management of Receiver Newcomb, this company is likely to pay its policy-holders more than double the amount of dividends that any other bankrupt life insurance company has ever paid, to wit, probably about 75 cents on the dollar.

I have never received a dollar from the company except what I got through the courts, and I have not the honor of more than a speaking acquaintance with any of the gentlemen attacked by "Policy-holder," and have not seen any of them since reading his communication. But as a man, I hate even careless injustice, and as a lawyer and a claimant against the assets of the company I have watched all the proceedings relating to it, and know that they have in every instance been conducted with a view to the best interests of the assured. TRACY C. BECKER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 23 West Eagle-street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PATERSON INFANTICIDE CASE.

On Friday last some boys discovered the body of an infant in a vault on the premises of the Rectory of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Paterson, N. J., formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. Starkey, Rector of that Church, but which has been vacant since the removal of Dr. Starkey to Newark, on the occasion of his election as Bishop of the Northern Diocese of New-Jersey. But little was thought of the matter at first, but an autopsy revealed the fact that the child had lived, and either been thrown into the vault alive, or had been permitted to die for want of proper care at birth. Coroner Warner has resolved to subpœna Bishop Starkey and his wife to appear before the jury now investigating the case, and hopes to secure their presence this afternoon, or, at the latest, next week.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Officers to subscribe $100,000 to the guarantee fund of the Millers' International Exhibition, to be held here in June next. The citizens' contribution fund amounts to $90,000.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES ITS LABORS.

DISPOSAL OF THE PRESIDING ELDERSHIP QUESTION—A RECOMMENDATION TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—CHURCH STATISTICS.

The New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference closed its labors yesterday and adjourned for one year. The expected continuation of the debate upon the Presiding Eldership question and the fact that the appointments of Pastors were to be announced drew an audience which filled the Central Church to overflowing. The Rev. B. Wheatley had the floor when the Conference adjourned on Tuesday, and was the first speaker yesterday. He argued that the wide-spread dissatisfaction in the Church was proof of some fault in the constitution, and then cited as objections to the present Presiding Eldership system its expensiveness and comparative uselessness, and said that some people thought it was an injury to the manhood of Methodist Ministers, although that was not his opinion.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman criticised severely the remarks of *Dr. Ferris on Tuesday*, concerning the power of the Bishops to "pack" the General Conferences. Dr. Newman insisted that such a thing was a mere supposition, and the remotest supposition *in the world, "and any man," he continued,* "who will stand here and say what Dr. Ferris said, knowing that the deft fingers of the reporters are ready to spread the statement to the world, should be ready to give the proofs."

"I did," said Dr. Ferris, rising.

"No, you didn't," answered Dr. Newman. Dr. Ferris tried to speak, and Dr. Newman declared he would not be interrupted. "I claim my right to hear Dr. Newman without any interruption," exclaimed one of the preachers, but Dr. Ferris succeeded in saying that Dr. Newman was misrepresenting him. "Where?" asked the Doctor. Dr. Ferris explained his statements, and Dr. Newman insisted that on the Doctor's own showing he had caused the false impression to go abroad that the Bishops can "pack" the General Conferences. Dr. Newman argued strongly against the proposed change in the present system, and against "asking for legislation for what legislation is incompetent to do—overcoming the passions of human beings."

The Rev. W. G. Browning supported the argument of Dr. Newman, and then the Rev. Dr. Hare moved to amend the minority report, published in THE TIMES yesterday, by substituting for the second paragraph the following:

Resolved, That we recommend such a constitutional change of discipline as will give to Annual Conferences the right to determine the number and boundaries of the several districts within their limits.

This was the same in substance and almost in words as the second resolution offered by the majority of the committee. After a short discussion, the amendment was adopted, and then the minority report, as amended, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The New-York Conference, therefore, by a large majority, has disapproved of the scheme to make the office of Presiding Elder elective, while it has favored the proposal to let the Annual Conferences decide for themselves how many Presiding Elders they shall have.

A number of committee reports were then received, among them that of the Statistical Committee. It showed that the Conference has 49,392 members, including 4,923 probationers, an increase of 793 during the year. There were 583 deaths during the year; 1,114 children and 1,611 adults were baptized. The number of churches is 378, an addition of 3½, and they are valued at $3,128,000, a decrease of $109,400. There are 185 parsonages, 6 of which were built during the year, valued at $527,850, an increase of $10,300. The Sunday-schools number 456, having 6,110 officers and teachers, and 41,384 scholars. The indebtedness on churches and parsonages is $399,072. The sum of $78,806 was paid last year on old debts. For building and improving church property $67,251 was raised, and for Conference claimants—worn-out preachers, widows, &c.—$9,909. The support of the ministers cost $177,994, while $28,373 was given to the missionary cause. An invitation from the Central Church at Yonkers to hold the next session there was accepted by the Conference.

Among a number of resolutions offered was one declaring it to be the sense of the Conference that any legislation looking toward taxation of church property by the State would be unjust and a virtual tax on morality. Several brethren wanted to discuss the question; but, at Bishop Wiley's suggestion, the resolution was withdrawn. The Bishop read the various Conference committees for the ensuing year, and announced that the Revs. Henry Jackson, J. A. M. Chapman, and Clark Wright had entered the New-York Conference by transfer from other Conferences. The Rev. J. P. McClellan was transferred to the Cincinnati Conference, the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany to the Philadelphia Conference, and the Rev. John Johns to the New-York East Conference. The list of appointments for the ensuing year was read by Bishop Wiley, as follows:

New-York District.—New-York—M. S. Terry, Presiding Elder. Asbury, J. F. Richmond; Five Points Mission, C. S. Brown; Duane Church, J. W. Ackerly; Washington-Square, W. P. Hatfield; Bedford-Street, G. Van Alstyne; Perry-street, J. M. Burgar; Jane-Street, A. Schriver; Central, J. P. Newman; Eighteenth-Street, G. R. Strobridge; St. Paul's, J. A. M. Chapman; Twenty-fourth-Street, O. Haviland; Chelsea Church, W. H. Ferris; St. Luke's, M. D'C. Crawford; Forty-third-Street, W. H. Mickle; Forty-fourth-Street, G. E. Gorse; Lexington-Avenue, H. H. Birkins; St. John's, J. J. Dean; Eighty-sixth-Street, A. D. Vail; One Hundred and Eleventh-Street, F. M. North; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-Street, L. C. H. Adams; Grace, W. S. Blake; St. James's, J. M. King; Washington Heights, G. Draper; Sixty-eighth-Street, E. B. Lockwood; Morrisania, K. H. Kelley; Tremont, F. Bottome; Fordham, to be supplied; St. Stephen's, to be supplied; Woodlawn, to be supplied; Thirty-fifth-Street, A. Stephens; Franklin-Street, G. S. Merritt; St. Mark's, R. A. Read; Chinese Mission, to be supplied. Yonkers—First Church, Delos Lull; Central, A. McLean; Tuckahoe, G. W. Terbush; Hartsdale, A. N. Mulnix. White Plains—First Church, T. Lodge; Memorial, G. H. Gregory; Ashford, A. Davis; Dobb's Ferry, J. H. Hawxhurst; Irvington, J. H. Loomis; Tarrytown—Asbury, G. Clarke; St. Paul's, G. H. Corey; Sing Sing, J. Y. Bates; North Sing Sing, H. G. Lent; Kensico and Armonck, J. Keegan; Pleasantville, W. C. Smith; New-Castle, A. Ketcham; Croton Lake, A. Coons; Croton Landing, J. H. Lent; Boscobel, Centreville, and Furnace Woods, E. S. Bond; Canopus, Putnam Valley, and Oregon, M. M. Curtis; Bedford, Middle Patent, and Chestnut Ridge, R. M. Roberts; Katonah, P. Germond; Peekskill—South-Street, R. H. Birch; St. Paul's, G. R. Crooks; Shrub Oaks, A. K. Osbon; Mount Zion, C. Symons; Golden's Bridge and Cross River, C. H. Reynolds; Lake Mahopac, L. W. Walsworth; Purdy and North Salem, G. W. Knapp; Cyrus W. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference; J. Miley, Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, member of Sing Sing Quarterly Conference; C. C. McCabe, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference; W. G. Browning, agent of Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society; J. S. Lane, missionary to Bulgaria.

Poughkeepsie District.—A. K. Sanford, Presiding Elder. Poughkeepsie—Washington-Street, G. S. Hare; Cannon-Street, W. W. Sever; Hedding Church, E. Lewis; Hyde Park and Staatsburg, S. P. Galloway; Hillside and Riverside, J. P. Buxton; Rhinebeck, J. G. Oakley; Red Hook, W. H. Evans; Germantown and Madalin, G. Daniels; Hudson—First Church, F. L. Wilson; St. John's, W. M. Chipp; Supernumary; Stockport, J. Birch; Claverack and Philmont, D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck; West Taghkanic and Glencoe Mills, C. Seger; Chatham Village, E. J. McCutcheon; Spencertown and Harlemville, Adee Vail; East Chatham and Red Rock, G. D. Townsend; Canaan and Richmond, H. W. Byrnes; Lenox and Lenox Furnace, to be supplied; Lee, W. E. Clarke; Tyringham, E. F. Elsden; Housatonic, W. S. Winans, Jr.; Hartsville, to be supplied; Great Barrington, J. W. Macomber; North Egremont and Alford, E. H. Roys; Sheffield, D. Buck; West Stockbridge, Stockbridge, and Glendale, F. Hermance; North Canaan and Ashley Falls, W. A. Mackey; Norfolk and Goshen, J. Millett; Falls Village, F. J. Belcher; Gaylordsville, E. Kay; Wing Station, D. Gibson; Brewsters, V. S. Traver; Carmel and Drewville, G. B. Smyth; New-Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, W. Blake; Pawling and Reynoldsville, R. Hunt; Dover Plains, S. Fitch; Amenia, J. K. Ramsey; Lithgow, J. H. Sweetman; Sharon and Amenia Union, J. C. Hoyt; Millerton, J. H. Mitchell; Lakeville, S. F. White; Hillsdale, Alfred Coons; North Hillsdale and West Hillsdale, O. P. Crandall; Copake, N. H. Bangs; Ancram, H. C. Masters; Union and Jackson's Corners and West Gallatin, H. B. Mead; Milan and Bangall, J. Ackerman; Pleasant Valley and Washington Hollow, T. S. Lent; Verbank, to be supplied; Poughquag, D. D. Gillespie; Johnsville, T. Carter; Fishkill Village and Glenham, E. P. Barlow; North Highlands, W. Stevens; Cold Spring, D. L. Marks; Garrison, G. S. Clark; Fort Montgomery, H. Coons; West Point, B. Wheatley; Fishkill on the Hudson, A. Ostrander; Matteawan, G. R. North; New-Hamburg and Carthage Landing, M. R. Lent; Wappinger's Falls, A. H. Ferguson; Lagrangeville and North Clove, C. Gorse; A. Flack, President of Hudson River Institute, member of Claverack Quarterly Conference.

Prattsville District.—L. H. King, Presiding Elder. Prattsville, L. S. Brown; Roxbury, J. P. Burgar; Gilboa, W. S. Goss; North Blenheim, G. G. Tousley; Livingstonville, E. Powell; Durham, M. Coushman; Oak Hill, A. Gaylord; Greenville, I. B. Vandewater; Coeyman's and South Bethlehem, T. W. Chadwick; New-Baltimore, O. A. Marchant; Coeyman's Hollow, H. W. Ackerly; Dormansville, R. F. Nichols; Coxsackie, T. Lamont; Athens, to be supplied; High Hill, J. McConnell; Catskill, J. K. Wardle; Leeds and Sandy Plains, W. S. Winans; Cairo and Round Top, W. Green; Malden, R. Becker; Palenville and Asbury, E. B. Pierce; Windham, R. Marchant; East Jewett, G. Woodworth; Ashland, J. L. Ketcham; Hunter, G. W. Ferris; Lexington, to be supplied; Hobart, O. P. Dales; Stamford, P. R. Chase; Bloomville, E. White; Margaretville, H. G. Humphrey; Gleneville, G. W. Martin; Andes, J. H. Phillips; Delhi and Elk Creek, E. H. W. Barden; Hamden, to be supplied; Bovina, L. G. Niles; Walton, W. A. Chadwick; Franklin, G. S. Bouton; North Franklin, V. D. Mattice; Croton, R. Quick; Davenport, E. Hunt; Fergusonville, T. Elliott; Jefferson, C. H. Travis; Summit, J. M. Corwith; Charlotteville, to be supplied; Eminence, E. White; Norton Hill, J. W. Morrison; Frank F. Wardle, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Rochester, member of Catskill Quarterly Conference.

Ellenville District.—P. R. Hawxhurst, Presiding Elder. Ellenville, J. L. Gamble; Phillipsport, J. S. Bryant; Bloomingburg, W. D. Fero; Crawford, C. Van Keuren; Middletown—St. Paul's, R. S. Osbon; Ridgebury, G. C. Francis; Bridgeville, A. H. Haynes; Monticello, D. Phillips; Mongaup Valley, A. B. Barber; Pike Pond, O. D. Ramsey; Callicoon, W. A. Fuller; Long Eddy, J. B. Baxter; Equinunk, David Horey; Hancock, E. S. Bishop; Deposit, C. B. Landon; Cannonsville, P. M. Baker; Harvard, J. P. Race; Downsville, J. H. Lane; Pleasant Valley and Union Grove, W. A. Hughson; Rockland, N. L. Hovey; Marston, W. L. Pattison; Liberty, E. Ashton; Stevensville, F. H. Carpenter; Fallsburg, to be supplied; Greenfield, C. Palmer; Grahamsville, C. E. Matthews; Napanoch, C. A. Howells; Kerhonkson, J. Tetley; Accord, L. A. Robbins; Alligerville, W. W. Shaw; Stone Ridge, J. W. Bohlman; Olive, Clark Wright; Shokan, R. L. Shurter; Shandaken, J. H. Wood; Woodstock, B. M. Powell; West Hurley, J. D. Abrams.

Newburg District.—J. P. Hermance, Presiding Elder. Newburg—Trinity, W. M. Searles; St. John's, F. Hamlin; Grace Church, H. B. Thompson; North Newburg, W. W. Taylor; Gardnertown and Little Britain, J. W. Smith; Plattekill Valley and Rossville, S. Kerr; Marlborough, W. F. Brush; Milton, G. C. Miller; Highland, S. G. Keyser; New Paltz, J. T. Harpending; Esopus, W. E. Peters; Eddyville, J. Millard; Port Ewen, H. Jackson; Kingston and Rondout, C. W. Millard; St. James, A. F. Palmer; Clinton-avenue, D. McCartney; Saugerties, D. H. Hanaburgh; Glasco, J. E. Champion; Modena and Gardner's Station, J. O. Kern; Walden, S. M. Lewis; Galeville and Mount Valley, F. A. Scofield; Montgomery, H. C. Earl; Goshen, J. W. Selleck; Chester, J. Rowe; Sugar Loaf, R. R. Pimney; Florida, to be supplied; Warwick, W. Colden; Edenville and New-Milford, C. F. Wixon; Bellvale, F. T. Angerine; Monroe, G. Hearn; Washingtonville and Salisbury Mills, P. R. Harrower; Highland Mills, W. Ostrander; Sloatsburg, N. Brusie; New-Windsor, K. S. Tuthill; Cornwall, J. B. Hetoy; Clintondale and East Plattekill, T. A. Kinney; Silvio Scanio, missionary in Italy.

SULLIVAN COUNTY'S SWINDLER.

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN'S VIOLATION OF THE PENSION CLAIMS LAW.

John G. Schindler, a Justice of the Peace living at Youngsville, Sullivan County, in this State, was yesterday convicted, in the United States Circuit Court, of a violation of the laws relating to the collection of pension claims. The crime proved against him is, in effect, that in October, 1878, he, in conjunction with one Wendellon Smith, defrauded a pensioner named Rachel Halfrich of $675 80. Mrs. Halfrich is a decrepit widow nearly 80 years of age, living at Youngsville. She had a son, John Halfrich, who enlisted under the name of Elfrey in the One Hundred and Forty-third New-York Volunteers, and died in the war. Through his death she became entitled to pension, but did not claim it for years. Smith and Schindler undertook to manage the affair for her, and the total claim was found to be $1,400 80, $25 of which, the legal fee, was paid to a claim agent, and the balance to Smith and Schindler, *on Oct. 15. Schindler was acting as "a person instrumental" in prosecuting the claim, and the* check for the claim was delivered to him, after which he and Smith got it cashed at the Union National Bank of Monticello, and paid the old lady $500—$310 in bills and $190 in silver.

The trial was begun March 25, and Assistant United States Attorney Fiero appeared to prosecute and Stephen W. Fullerton and District Attorney Anderson, of Sullivan County, a brother-in-law of Schindler, to defend. Although Smith and Schindler were jointly indicted, they elected to be tried separately, both of them being at large on bail in the sum of $5,000 each. The details of the affair have for over 18 months been a subject of acrimonious contention in the communities of Youngsville, Monticello, and Jeffersonville. Schindler was backed by a number of influential people, being a Democratic politician of some local prominence, and the warfare was bitter. In the course of the trial 38 witnesses were examined, of whom about 15 were for the Government. Among those who were called for the defense to show previous good character were ex-Congressman George M. Beebe, County Judge Pinney, County Treasurer Starr, C. V. R. Ludington, and other prominent men.

On the trial the receipt for the $500 claimed by Schindler to have been given by him to Mrs. Halfrich was not produced by the defense, and they tried to show that it had been lost in the District Attorney's office, but it was proved that it was returned to them. Some persons believe that the receipt was not genuine, and that the defense did not dare to produce it again. The case was given to the jury on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., after a charge, occupying one hour in delivery, had been given by Judge Benedict. They came to an agreement at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, and their verdict was given in court yesterday morning. When they retired they stood 10 for conviction to 2 for acquittal, and during Thursday they were 11 to 1 against the prisoner. On the rendition of the verdict counsel moved an arrest of judgment in order that a motion for a new trial may be argued at the May term of court before the General Term, and the motion was granted. On a motion to admit to bail meantime, the court fixed the bail at $15,000. Later in the day bail was offered, but the sureties were not approved, and Mr. Schindler was remanded to Ludlow-Street Jail.

This conviction is the first that has ever been obtained for the offense charged. Schindler has been eight years a Justice of the Peace. He has served six terms in succession as a Supervisor of Sullivan County, and one as Superintendent of the Poor. The extreme penalty for his crime is $5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

THE VANDERBILT LITIGATION.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT'S SUIT AGAINST HIS BROTHER WILLIAM.

About the time the litigation over the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was discontinued, William H. Vanderbilt created a trust fund of about $400,000 for the benefit of his brother, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. He appointed himself and Mr. Edwin D. Worcester the Trustees of the fund, and provided in the deed that only the income of the fund should be paid to the beneficiary, Cornelius, who, however, was vested with the right to dispose of the capital by will. It was also provided in the deed that the trust should end upon the consent of all parties to it. In the latter part of 1879 Cornelius J. Vanderbilt asked his brother to let him have $200,000 of the trust fund, saying he was tired of idling and wished to enter some business, using the amount he asked for as a capital. It was his opinion that $200,000 was a sufficiently large trust fund for his benefit. William H. Vanderbilt refused to grant the request, saying that to do so would not be "a sound exercise of judgment," although it might be pleasing to him to gratify his brother's desire. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt then applied to the Supreme Court for an order removing William H. Vanderbilt from his post of Trustee of the fund. Judge Donohue refused to grant the order, and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt appealed from his decision to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

A decision was rendered by the General Term yesterday, affirming the decision of Judge Donohue. In its opinion the General Term declares that the court has no power to grant the application, for the reason that to grant it would be to make a new contract between the parties. If the court had the power to remove William H. Vanderbilt and to substitute another person for him as Trustee, the opinion says, there was no sufficient reason shown for it to exercise the power. The refusal of William H. Vanderbilt to let his brother have $200,000 out of the trust fund is next commended by the court, because the reason given by Cornelius Vanderbilt for wishing to control the amount mentioned was in direct conflict with that which dictated the creation of the trust fund, which was to control "the strong desire on the part of the beneficiary to expose his means of certain support to the uncertain exigencies of business, and, probably, speculative enterprises." "To protect him against his own possible rashness or folly," the opinion continues, "was the judicious purpose of the trust, and to compel its donor almost immediately after its creation to break it up and substitute for it the exposures and vicissitudes of business would be something that no court having power, coupled with common sense, would consent to do. It seems almost incredible that counsel could be found capable of advising such an application. Having neither law nor facts to justify it, the application deserves nothing but severe rebuke. The order is affirmed, with costs and disbursements against the appellant."

The lawyers engaged in the case are Mr. Scott Lord for Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, and Henry H. Anderson for William H. Vanderbilt.

COMMISSIONER GREEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

There was a full meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday. Mr. Andrew H. Green took his seat, and a formal communication from the Mayor appointing him as a Commissioner was read. Mr. Green offered resolutions, which were adopted, directing the President to report to the board the amount of the appropriations under each head for the year 1880, a list of the names and rate of compensation paid to all the employes in the department, a statement of the contracts awarded for regulating and grading streets and avenues, and the construction of sewers since 1875, and a statement of licenses, leases, and privileges now in force. A report was received from the Engineer of Construction in relation to the condition of the bridges over the Bronx and Harlem Rivers. He was directed to report which bridge first required repairing, and to prepare plans and specifications for all of the bridges which needed repairs. He was also directed to prepare plans for a new iron bridge, to replace the bridge over the Harlem River at Macomb's Dam, known as the Central Bridge, and for a suspension bridge near High Bridge, over the Harlem River. The topographical engineer was directed to examine and report what changes would be necessary in the grade of Jerome avenue, which can be made without detriment to the public interests, to facilitate the construction of the elevated railroad from Jerome Park station to Jerome Park. A petition asking for an increase of wages was received from the carpenters in the employ of the department.

THE SAWYER-STEELE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

William E. Sawyer, who shot Dr. Theophilus C. Steele on Monday night, was taken before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday afternoon. His counsel told Judge Donohue that Police Justice Duffy had decided to release Sawyer upon $1,000 bail on receiving a proper assurance from a medical authority that Dr. Steele was not in danger of death nor seriously hurt. Counsel said they were unwilling to rely upon the statement of Dr. Steele's own physician, and had, therefore, had Dr. J. W. Ranney sent to the wounded man's house to examine him and report his condition. Dr. Ranney having been denied admission to Dr. Steele's room, an order was asked from the Supreme Court empowering him to make the necessary surgical examination. Judge Donohue made the required order.

THE AMALGAMATED FIRE COMPANIES.

The reason for the amalgamation of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, of Glasgow, with the Lancashire Insurance Company, of Manchester, announced in THE TIMES of Tuesday, is not yet definitely known. It would seem, however, from an advance copy of the Directors' annual report received here, that the amalgamation resulted from the fact that the company sustained heavy losses last year. At the beginning of 1878 it had a balance on hand from the previous account of £22,639. During the year this balance was completely wiped out and £12,909 into the bargain. The business of the company in this country will be carried on as heretofore, pending the arrival of definite instructions from the home office.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 7.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81. $25,000......105⅞	U. S. 4s C., 1907. 23,000......107⅛	U. S. 6s C., '81. 10,000......105⅞
U. S. 6s R., '81. 40,000...b.c.105⅞		

SALES TO 3 P. M.

S. L. & I. M. 2d pf. in.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Del., Lack. & W.	
25,000......79	3300......44	500......89½	
10,000......79½	4600......44¼	1100......89½	
Den. & R. G. 1st.	50......44¼	1700......90	
2,000......104½	2500......44	1300......90½	
Union Pacific s. f.	1250......44	900......90	
1,000......115½	4200......43¾	600......90	
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	2700......43¾	500......89¾	
5,000......90⅞	1900......43⅝	800......89¾	
20,000......90⅝	2500......43½	400......89¾	
50,000......90½	2100......43½	200......89⅝	
15,000......90⅝	700......43¼	1400......89⅝	
1,000......90¾	500......43	1100......89½	
10,000......90⅞	100......42⅞	200......89¼	
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1500......43	100......89	
20,000......61	1200......43¼	400......89¼	
10,000......60¾	1500......43½	300......89⅜	
2,000......60½	700......43⅝	200......89¼	
5,000......61	800......43½	Chicago & Alton.	
10,000......61½	700......43⅝	100......111	
Ohio Central 1st.	2000......43⅝	Kansas & Texas.	
2,000......90	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	100......40½	
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	200......68⅛	600......39⅞	
11,000......101	100......68	100......40	
L. & W. B. con. as.	100......67½	100......40¼	
2,000......96	100......68⅛	600......41	
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100......68½	25......40¼	
1,000......91	100......68⅛	400......40⅛	
R., W. & O. 1st con.	Lake Shore.	200......40	
5,000......65½	1400......107⅞	500......41	
T. & W. 1st. s. L. div.	600......107⅞	100......41¼	
10,000......106	800......107⅞	10......41⅛	
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	100......b3.107⅞	200......b3. 41	
T. Co. cer. as. sup.	300......107⅞	300......40⅝	
5,000......80	200......107⅞	200......40½	
Mob. & O. 1st db.	Union Pacific.	200......40⅞	
10,000......73¼	300......88	500......40½	
American Express.	500......88¼	1000......40⅜	
10......58⅛	Central of N. J.	200......s3. 40¾	
Little Pittsburg.	100......78¼	100......40½	
400......s3. 8¼	1100......78⅛	300......40¼	
100......8¼	100......77⅞	100......40⅞	
900......8¼	100......77½	100......40⅛	
Climax Mining.	100......77⅜	50......40⅛	
100......2½	400......77⅞	Lou., N. A. & C.	
1500......b10. 2⅜	500......76⅞	100......95	
500......b3. 2⅝	100......77⅛	100......90	
Sutro Tunnel.	100......77⅛	Lake Erie & West.	
12300......2	500......77⅛	100......33¼	
Pullman P. Car.	1200......77⅛	400......33	
100......116	700......77⅞	Mobile & Ohio s3.	
Silver Cliff Min'g.	600......77⅞	100......21⅞	
100......b3. 5	1100......78	Manhattan.	
200......4⅞	1600......78⅛	200......28	
New Central Coal.	100......78	1700......28½	
100......32	300......77⅞	100......28¼	
100......31½	1600......77⅞	100......28⅜	
Del. & Hudson.	300......77¾	Northern Pacific.	
100......81	400......77⅞	900......29¾	
200......80⅝	700......77⅞	25......29¾	
100......80¼	400......77⅞	200......29⅞	
100......80⅛	500......77¼	100......29¾	
200......81	800......77	600......29¾	
600......81¼	300......77⅞	100......29¾	
300......80⅞	200......77⅞	100......30¼	
400......81	300......77½	Northern Pac. pf.	
100......80¾	100......77⅛	100......53	
100......80⅞	100......78	500......53½	
2200......80	Michigan Central.	100......53¼	
100......80⅛	600......91¼	100......53⅛	
100......80⅛	15......ops. 91⅝	200......53¼	
100......80⅝	500......91	100......53½	
500......80⅛	100......91¼	200......53⅛	
Atlantic & Pacific.	100......91⅛	Nash., C. & St. L.	
200......43¼	200......91⅛	400......79	
300......43	Ches. & Ohio.	400......79⅛	
100......42¾	100......22¼	N. Y. Ont. & West.	
100......42¾	100......22¼	300......26	
500......42½	Chi., St. P. & Min.	200......25¾	
N. Y. C. & Hud.	20......54½	Peo., Dec. & Evil'e.	
1300......131¼	100......55	100......25¼	
1000......131	North-western.	100......25½	
400......b3. 131⅛	200......94⅞	Phila. & Reading.	
500......131⅛	300......94⅞	100......68	
50......b15. 132	400......94⅞	1000......68	
100......131⅛	200......94⅞	200......67⅞	
100......131⅝	100......94¾	400......67⅞	
200......131⅛	900......94⅞	400......67⅞	
400......131	400......95	300......68	
50......opg. 131⅝	300......b3. 94⅞	St. L. & San. Fra.	
300......131⅝	600......95	200......39¾	
Illinois Central.		St. L. & S. F. pf.	
1200......105	300......b3. 94⅞	100......53	
25......105¼	500......95	300......53⅛	
100......105⅛	North-western pf.	C., C. & I. C.	
100......105⅝	100......108¼	200......16	
Pittsburg.	100......108	St. L. & I. M. ss.	
400......111¼	100......107⅞	900......55½	
C., C., C. & I.	St. Paul.	1100......55	
100......76	200......80⅞	100......55¼	
100......75	1100......80⅞	300......55⅛	
200......75¼	800......81	400......55⅛	
100......75¼	500......81¼	100......55¼	
200......75½	100......80⅞	500......55⅛	
100......76¼	1500......80⅞	400......55½	
Rock Island.	200......80⅞	300......55¾	
100......186	700......80⅞	600......55¾	
200......187⅞	1100......81	100......56⅛	
Morris & Essex.	100......81¼	120......56	
400......107⅞	St. Paul pf.	100......55⅞	
Bur., C. R. & N.	200......103¼	100......55⅝	
100......71	100......103	200......55⅞	
100......70¼	W., St. L. & Pac.	500......55⅛	
Western Union.	100......40⅛	300......55	
600......105½	200......40¾	500......55¼	
100......s3. 105⅝	400......40½	200......55	
100......105¼	300......40⅝	200......55⅛	
100......105⅜	700......41	600......55⅛	
Pacific Mail.	100......41⅛	St. Paul & S. C.	
400......40¼	100......41	100......43⅛	
500......40¼	100......40⅞	100......43½	
200......40⅝	100......40⅛	Han. & St. Jo.	
300......40⅛	100......40½	100......34⅝	
450......40¼	300......40⅞	300......34¼	
200......40⅝	100......40⅝	100......34⅜	
100......41	100......40⅞	100......34	
100......41¼	100......40⅞	100......34½	
100......41	Wab., S. L. & P. pf.	500......34⅛	
100......41	100......67½	300......s3. 34½	
200......40⅞	200......67½	25......34¼	
400......40⅝	900......67⅝	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
700......40⅝	100......b3. 68	300......68¾	
100......40⅝	400......67⅞	100......68⅝	
200......40⅞	800......67⅞	100......68⅜	
700......40⅝	300......67⅝	200......68⅜	
100......41	200......67⅛	200......68¼	
100......40⅞	100......67½	400......68⅝	
200......40⅝	200......66¾	200......68⅛	
100......40½	400......66⅞	200......68	
200......40⅝	200......66⅞	100......68⅞	
400......40½	100......66¾	Ohio & Miss.	
600......40½	300......67	300......35¾	
100......40⅞	400......67⅛	300......35⅞	
1600......40½	200......67¼	100......35	
1400......40⅞	Alt. & T. H. pf.	1700......35⅞	
300......40¼	500......b60. 69	1300......35⅜	
500......39⅞	C., St. L. & N. O.	200......35⅞	
300......39⅝	100......38	100......36	
800......39⅝	Canada Southern.	200......35⅞	
500......b3. 40	100......58⅛	100......36⅛	
500......s3. 39⅞	500......58⅜	200......36¼	
200......40	300......58¾	Ohio & Miss. pf.	
100......40⅛	500......58⅞	200......75	
100......40	500......s3. 58⅝	300......74¼	
200......40⅛	200......59	100......74⅛	
200......40½	500......59⅛	200......73⅞	
H. & Texas Cent.	Metropolitan.	200......73¾	
200......77½	300......94	100......73⅝	
200......77⅞	N. Y. Elevated.	300......s3. 73⅞	
100......78	200......115		
200......79			

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—APRIL 7.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Navajo.	Climax.	Hukill.
100......25	100...b.c.b3.2.20	400......b.c.2.75
Green Eaters.	700......b.c.2.20	100......b.c.2.80
500...b.c. .48	300...b.c.b3.2.25	300...b.c.b3.2.80
1200...... .48	100......b.c.2.20	Rappahannock.
500...b30. .50	100......b.c.2.40	100...b60. .37
California.	100.b.c.b30.2.40	3000......b.c. .34
50......b.c.2.75	100......b.c.2.40	500......a.c. .35
Independence.	100.b.c.b10.2.40	100......a.c. .36
50......b.c. .92	100......2.40	Green Mountain.
300......a.c. .90	100......a3.2.35	100.b.c.a3.3.25
15......a.c. .85	100......b10.2.40	Dahlonega.
South Bulwer.	100......a.c.2.35	500......b.c. .15
1000......b.c. .58	100.....a.c.b3.2.30	600......b.c. .16
100......b.c. .55	500.....a.c.b3.2.35	American Flag.
100......b.c. .57	300.....a.c.b3.2.40	500......b.c. .61
Caledonia, B. H.	Shamrock.	500......a.c. .61
100......b.c.2.50	100......a.c.1.10	South Hite.
100......b.c.2.55	100.b.c.b30.1.20	100......b.c.1.80
300......b.c.2.50	100......b.c.1.15	400......1.80
Calaveras.	400.b.c.a30.1.15	200......1.75
100......b.c.1.05	Bechtel.	Moose.
100......b.c.1	100...b.c.a3.1.80	500.b.c.b10.1.35
500......b.c.1.05	New-York & Col.	100......b.c.1.25
100.b.c.b30.1.10	100...b.c.b3.1.70	100......b.c.1.30
100.a.c.b3.1.05	100.a.c.b30.1.80	100.b.c.b60.1.35
Gold Placer.	Little Pittsburg.	100.b.c.b30.1.30
1100......b.c.1	100.b.c.a3.8.50	Findley.
1000.b.c.e.1	Goodshaw.	500......b.c. .60
1000b.c.b40.1.05	100......b.c. .18	1000......b.c. .60
Buckeye.	South Bodie.	Consol. Pacific.
1000......b.c. .54	200......b.c. .42	100......a.c.3.20
2000b.c.b30. .56	Granville.	100......a.c.3.15
1000......s60. .54	500.b.c.b30. .28	Consol. Virginia.
100...... .54	1400......b.c. .26	50......2.90
500......a.c. .54	800......b.c. .25	Grand Prize.
2000......a.c. .55	200.b.c.b30. .27	100......a.c.1.15
Lacrosse.	500......b.c. .25	Eureka.
200......b.c. .48	400......a.c. .25	50...a.c.b3.20
200......a.c. .48		

WEDNESDAY, April 7—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a large increase in the volume of business, and the dealings at intervals were attended with much excitement. The stringency in money, though evidently, as for some days past, entirely due to artificial manipulation, created alarm among timid holders and afforded material assistance to prominent operators desirous of covering their short contracts at a low range of quotations. The general market declined ½ to 4¾ ₩ cent., Erie, the coal shares, Pacific Mail, C., C., C. and I., and the South-western shares being most conspicuous in the depression. The rumors afloat in regard to the illness of a banker prominently identified with the coal interests, offered a plausible pretext for a selling movement in the anthracite shares. The easier feeling in the money market toward the close imparted a firmer tone to speculation, and under large purchases for both the long and short account a recovery of ½ to 2¼ ₩ cent. from the lowest point ensued. The improvement was most marked in C., C., C. and I., Pacific Mail, the coal shares, and Canada Southern.

The transactions aggregated 422,316 shares, including 73,460 Erie, 47,800 New-Jersey Central, 39,750 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 31,210 Pacific Mail, 20,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 20,000 Sutro, 18,550 Wabash, 15,770 Canada Southern, 14,275 Kansas and Texas, 12,700 Lake Shore, 12,620 Iron Mountain, 12,388 New-York Central, 10,856 Manhattan, 10,100 St. Paul, 8,150 Delaware and Hudson, 8,050 Michigan Central, 7,350 North-west, and 7,165 Northern Pacific.

North-west rose from 95⅜ to 95⅝, declined to 94½, and closed at 95; St. Paul declined from 81⅛ to 80⅝, and rallied to 81¼. Lake Shore rose from 107⅞ to 108½, declined to 107⅝, and closed at 107¾; Michigan Central rose to 92⅛, declined to 91, and rallied to 91¼; Canada Southern rose to 60, fell off to 57½, and recovered to 59¼; Erie rose to 45, and declined to 42⅞, and closed at 43¾; the preferred declined from 69¼ to 67⅞, and recovered to 68⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 92⅜, fell off to 89⅛, and rallied to 89⅞; Delaware and Hudson declined from 82⅞ to 81¾, rose to 83, dropped to 80, and recovered to 80¾; New-Jersey Central rose to 81⅝, declined to 76⅞, and closed at 78; Reading rose to 69¼, declined to 67⅝, and closed at 68; New Central Coal declined from 33 to 31½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern from 74 to 70⅝; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans from 39 to 38; Chesapeake and Ohio from 23⅛ to 22¼; C., C., C. and I. from 78⅛ to 74; the last-named afterward recovered to 76¼; St. Paul and Minnesota fell off to 55, and recovered to 56; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 35⅛ to 34, and preferred from 69⅜ to 68, but the latter closed at 68⅞; Houston and Texas declined to 77, and rose to 79; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 34¼ to 33; Louisville and Nashville from 155½ to 154; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago rose 10 ₩ cent., to 95; Kansas and Texas declined from 42¾ to 39⅞, and rallied to 40⅞; Northern Pacific fell off to 29½, and preferred to 52¾, but the former recovered to 30¼; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 37¼ to 35⅜, and rallied to 36⅜; the preferred fell off from 75½ to 72¼, and rallied to 72½; Wabash broke from 43¼ to 40, and preferred from 68⅜ to 66⅝, closing at 41½ and 67½ respectively; Iron Mountain rose to 57⅛, declined to 55, and closed at 55⅜; Union Pacific declined from 89½ to 88, and rallied to 88¼; Manhattan Elevated rose to 28¾, fell off to 27⅞, and closed at 28⅜; Metropolitan declined from 95¾ to 94; New-York from 116 to 115; Pacific Mail rose to 43⅛, declined to 39⅞, and closed at 40¾; Western Union rose to 106½, fell off to 105½, and closed at 105⅜; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 43¼ to 42½; New-York Central fell off from 132 to 131, and rallied to 131½; Rock Island fell off to 186, and recovered to 187⅞; Illinois Central broke from 107 to 104¾, and rallied to 105⅝. Among mining shares Sutro declined under heavy sales from 2½ to 2; Little Pittsburg sold at 8½@8⅜; Climax at 2½@2⅜; Silver Cliff at 4½@5; Standard at 29½, and Quicksilver preferred at 60½.

The Money market worked closely during the greater part of the day, and commissions ranging from 1-32 to ¼ per diem, in addition to legal *interest, were paid for accommodations. Short*ly before the close a decidedly easier feeling prevailed, and capital was offered freely as low as 4@5 ₩ cent. per annum. The return flow of currency which invariably follows the April settlements in the interior has already set in, and considerable amounts have been received by some of the leading banks. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16; selling, 5-16 premium; Charleston scarce, buying, ⅛@3-16; selling, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 175 premium; bank, 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, par, and Boston, 50 discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London firm for money at 98 5-16, and a shade weaker for the account, at 98⅜. United States Government bonds were irregular, new 4s declining ¼ ₩ cent., to 109¼, 4½s being steady at 111¼, and 5s advancing ¼ ₩ cent., to 106. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 46⅝ to 45⅜, and closed at 45½; do. consolidated Seconds fell off from 94½ to 93½; New-York Central from 136¾ to 136; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 68 to 66½; do. Seconds from 35 to 33½; Illinois Central declined from 110½ to 109⅛, and recovered to 110; Reading fell off ½ ₩ cent., to 35, and returned to 35½; New-Jersey Central stock rose from 84@86 to 87@89. Bar Silver declined to 52 1-16d. ₩ ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅜ ₩ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 83f. 15c. to 83f. 37½c.

The Sterling Exchange was affected by the stringency in money, and the rates for actual business were lower than on yesterday. Bankers' bills were quoted at $4 85@$4 85¼ for 60 days, and at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand; cables at $4 88@$4 88¼, and commercial at $4 83¼@$4 83¾.

There were 13 proposals to sell bonds to the Government to-day, aggregating $5,259,200, at the following prices: 6s, 1880, 104.05@104.12; 6s, 1881, 105.86@106.13, and 5s, of 1881, 103.50@103.95. The Treasury accepted $1,500,000 at the following prices: 6s, 1880, at 104.05@104.12; 6s, 1881, at 105.86@105.99, and 5s, 1881, at 103.50@103.70.

Government bonds were weak and a fraction lower, owing to the continued stringency in money. Railroad mortgages were heavy and pressed for sale in the early dealings, but at the close a steadier tone prevailed and there was some recovery. Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 91⅛ to 90½, and closed at 90⅞; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off from 102 to 100, and Seconds from 63 to 60, the latter, however, closing at 61½; Canada Southern Firsts fell off to 89½, and rallied to 90; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined from 92 to 91; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes from 91½ to 90; do. Seconds do. from 82½ to 79; Mobile and Ohio First debentures sold down to 73¼; C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 80½; do. incomes to 38; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 96; Chesapeake and Ohio, series B, to 68; do. currency 6s to 42½; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts to 100¼; New-York Elevated Firsts to 110⅞; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts to 56, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts to 65½. State bonds were dull; Louisiana Consols declined to 50.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1880.

Receipts	$1,072,832 92
Payments	752,666 77
Balance, coin	101,525,246 [illegible]
Balance, notes	5,346,986 12

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅞
Adams Express	112¼	112¼
American Express	58¾	58⅛
Albany and Susquehanna	107⅞	107⅞
Alton and Terre Haute	25	25
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	69	67
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43	42½
American District Telegraph	72	72
Boston Water Power	15	15
Boston Air Line	48	47⅛
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	73	70⅝
Canton	58⅛	58
Canada Southern	59⅝	59¼
Climax Mining	2¾	2½
Cariboo Mining	2½	2½
Central Arizona	6⅛	6
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	41	38
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	78⅛	76¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅛	22¼
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	31	31
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25¼	25¼
C., C. and I. C.	16¼	16
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	146	146
Chicago and Alton	115	111
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56¼	56
Chicago and North-west	95⅛	95
Chicago and North-west pref.	108⅛	107⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	82	81¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	103⅛	103
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	188⅛	187⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111	111¼
Consolidation Coal	35	35
Cumberland Coal	62	62
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	92⅜	89⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	83⅛	80¾
Excelsior Mining	20⅛	20⅛
Frankfort and Kokomo	22⅛	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	35⅛	34¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	69⅝	68⅞
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	35½
Houston and Texas	77¼	77¼
Illinois Central	107	105⅝
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West.	35	35
Central Pacific	77½	77
Ohio Central	23⅝	23⅝
Keokuk and Des Moines	14⅞	14⅞
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	36¼	36¼
Lake Shore	108⅛	107¾
Lake Erie and Western	35¼	33
La Plata	8¼	8¼
Louisville and Nashville	156	155½
Little Pittsburg	8⅞	8½
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	85	95
Manhattan Railroad	28⅞	28⅜
Mariposa	3⅛	3½
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	10½	10½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	7½	7½
Metropolitan Railroad	95⅝	94
Michigan Central	91⅝	91¼
Mobile and Ohio	22⅛	21⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	40⅞
Morris and Essex	108	107⅞
Maryland Coal	26	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	80	79¼
New Central Coal	33¼	31½
New-Jersey Central	81⅛	78
New-York Central	132	131½
New-York and New-Haven	156½	160
New-York Elevated	116	115
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	44⅞	43⅝
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	69⅛	68⅛
Northern Pacific	30⅛	30¼
Northern Pacific pref.	53⅛	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	37	36⅜
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75⅛	72½
Ontario Mining	37½	37½
Oregon Railway and Navigation	108	108
Pacific Mail	43	40¾
Panama	185	185
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	69⅛	68
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118⅛	118¼
Pullman Palace Car Company	117	116
Quicksilver	15	15
Quicksilver pref.	61	60½
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	30	26½
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	30	30
Sutro Tunnel	2⅜	2
St. Louis and San Francisco	39⅞	39½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	54⅞	53
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	73	73
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	57	55⅜
St. Paul and Sioux City	43	43
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	78¼	78¼
New-York, Ont. and Western	26⅛	25⅞
Union Pacific	89⅛	88¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43¼	41½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68⅞	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	105½	105½
Western Union Telegraph	106⅛	105⅜
United States Express	48	48

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	58¼	58⅛	150
Alton and Terre Haute	24	23¾	200
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	67	67	700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	43¼	42½	1,370
Boston Air Line	47⅝	47⅝	100
B., C. R. and Northern	74	70⅝	400
Canada Southern	60	57½	15,770
Climax Mining	2¾	2⅜	8,620
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	39	38	400
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	78⅛	74	1,665
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅛	22¼	600
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	31	31	100
Col., Chic. and Ind. Cen.	16⅛	16	1,100
Chicago and Alton	112	111	200
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	56	55	300
Chicago and North-west	95⅜	94½	6,750
Chic. and North-west pref.	108¼	107⅞	800
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	81⅛	80⅝	10,100
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	103¼	103	300
Chic., R. I. and Pacific	187⅞	186	300
Cleveland and Pitts.	111¼	111¼	400
Central Pacific	77	77	400
Del., Lack. and West.	92⅜	89⅛	39,750
Del. and Hudson Canal	83	80	8,150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	35⅛	34	2,225
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	69⅜	68	3,200
Homestake Mining	35⅛	35⅛	210
Houston and Texas	79	77	1,000
Illinois Central	107	104¾	2,025
Indiana., Bloom. and W.	35	35	100
Lake Shore	108½	107⅝	12,700
Lake Erie and Western	34¼	33	3,100
Louisville and Nashville	155½	155	200
Little Pittsburg	8⅝	8¼	2,120
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	95	85	1,132
Manhattan Railroad	28¾	27⅞	10,856
Metropolitan Railroad	95¾	94	1,150
Michigan Central	92⅛	91	8,050
Mobile and Ohio	22	21⅞	600
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	42¾	39⅞	14,275
Morris and Essex	107⅞	107⅞	520
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	79⅛	79	3,800
New Central Coal	33	31½	300
New-Jersey Central	81⅝	76⅞	47,800
New-York Central	132	131	12,388
N. Y. and New-Haven	160	160	185
New-York Elevated	116	115	400
New-York, L. E. & West.	45	42⅞	73,160
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref.	69¼	67⅞	1,800
Northern Pacific	30	29½	4,425
Northern Pacific pref.	53¾	52¾	2,746
Ohio and Mississippi	37¼	35⅜	19,500
Ohio and Miss. pref.	75½	72¼	1,400
Ontario and Western	26	25⅝	3,300
Pacific Mail	43⅛	39⅞	31,210
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	26	25	300
Phila. and Reading	69¼	67⅝	5,700
Pullman Palace Car	116	116	100
Quicksilver pref.	60½	60½	100
R., W. and Ogdensburg	29⅛	29	200
Silver Cliff Mining	5	4⅞	300
Sutro Tunnel	2⅛	2	20,000
St. Louis and San Fran.	39¾	39	700
St. L. and San F. pref.	54⅞	53	1,450
St. Louis and Iron M.	57⅛	55	12,620
St. P. and S. City	43	42⅞	600
St. P. and S. City pref.	78¼	78¼	100
Union Pacific	89½	88	2,200
W., St. L. and Pacific	43¼	40	18,550
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	68⅜	66⅝	10,500
Wells-Fargo Express	105½	105½	100
Western Union Tel.	106½	105½	6,230
United States Express	48	48	100
Total sales			422,316

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104	104¼
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104	104¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅞	106
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅞	103⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	109
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106⅞	107⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	122	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@486	485 @485¼
Demand	..@489	487½@487¾
Cable transfers	..@489½	488 @488¼
Commercial	..@ ..	483¼@483¾
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	486 @486½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	518⅛@520
Demand	515⅝@516⅛	516¼@517½
Cable transfers	..@515	..@515⅝
Commercial	..@ ..	521⅞@522½
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	520 @521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@518¾	519⅜@520
Demand	515⅝@516¼	516¼@517½
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	516⅞@517½	517½@518⅛
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95⅛	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95½@ 95⅝	95⅝@ 95¾
Commercial	..@ ..	94½@ 94¾
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	94⅞@ 95

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, sm.	62½	Mo. H. & St. J., due '86	106
La. 7s, con.	50	Mo. H. & St. J., due '87	106
Mo. 6s, due '86	106	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	92½
Mo. 6s, due '87	106	Dis. Col. sm.	93
Mo. 6s, due '88	106		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	107	H. & C. M. 7s 1st	109
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	92	M. & O. C. n. 5s	100½
Cen. Iowa 1st 7s	98½	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	113
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. int. d.	68	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105
C. & O. 6s, g. s. sm.	65	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	108
C. & O. 6s, cur. int. d.	43	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124½
C. & O. 6s, cur. sm.	40	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124½
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93	117½	Ce. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5	90
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108½	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	126
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	109	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	125½
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	110	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	110⅞
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	116
C., B. & Q. 5s, con.	98	O. & M. cn. 7s	115
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	116½	P., D. & E. 1st 6s	94½
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as	105	C. P. g. 6s	110
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as	107	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	103
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	96	C. P. S. s. 7s	105⅛
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	126	C. P. l. g. 6s	102
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	113	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	97½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ g. R. d.	112	U. P. 1st 6s	111⅛
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	111	U. P. l. g. 7s	109½
M. & St. P. 1st 6s, H. & W. d.	100⅛	U. P. s. f. 8s	114⅛
C. & N. W. int. 7s	107⅛	U. P. s. c. 6s	106
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	121	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. c.	117½
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	121	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	116
C. & N. W. g. g.	104	K. P. D. div. 6s as. c.	107⅛
C. & N. W. g. g.	104	K. P. D. div. 1st cn. 6s	94
W. & St. P. 1st 7s	108½	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	106½
D. L. & W. 2d 7s	108	S. P. of Mo. 1st 6s	100⅛
M. & E. 2d 7s	114	S. L. & S. F. 6s, P. C. & O. b.	80
M. & E. 1st cn. g. 7s	108½	S. P. of Mo. 1st 6s	101½
M. & H. C. 1st 7s	108½	T. & P. 1st 6s	103
A. & S. 2d 7s	108	T. & P. l. & l. g. r. 7s	60
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109⅛	T. & P. 1st 7s	108
R. & S. 1st c. 7s	127	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	130
R. & S. G. 1st 7s	104½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	125½
Erie 1st ext. 7s	132⅛	C. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	119
Erie 2d ext. 5s	108	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	80⅛
Erie 4th ext. 5s	103	C. C. & I. C. 1st c. c. s.	80
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	125	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. s.	81
Long Dock 7s	115	St. L. & I. M. 1st s. 7s	111⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	122	St. L. V. & T. H. 1st g. 7s	110
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. 6s	91¼	St. L. V. & T. H. 2d 7s	103
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cf. c.	117	R. W. & O. 1st cn. 7s	65
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cf. c.	85⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	113
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	107	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	102⅛
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	109½	S. L. & I. M. Ar. 1st 7s	104
H. & T. C. 2d O. M. L. 8s	106	S. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	104
D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	110¼	S. L. & I. M. C. A. & F. 1st 7s	100½
C. P. & M. 1st 7s	104	S. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf. 7s	104
I. B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	114	S. L. A. & T. H. 2d inc. 7s	94
I. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	72¼	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	102
I. D. & S. 1st 7s	93	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	99
I. & G. N. 1st 6s g.	101	T. P. & W. p. s. 1st E. d.	130
B. & R. n. 7s	119	T. P. & W. p. s. 1st W. d.	94
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	122	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	105½
L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	120½	T. & W. 2d 7s ext.	106
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	115	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	95
L. S. r. 2d	117	G. B. W. & St. P.	99½
L. & N. cn. 7s	111	G. B. W. 1st 7s	107⅛
L. & N. 2d 7s g.	105¼	G. & T. 1st 7s	104
L. & N. C. br. 7s	110	S. L. K. & N. O. d. 1st 7s	109⅞
N. & D. 1st 7s	110	M. & Mo. 1st 7s	110
L. B. & M. 1st 6s	101	W. U. c. 7s, 1900	115
Met. Elev. 1st 6s	100⅝	W. U. r. 7s, 1900	115
Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	100⅝	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	92½
Mo., K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	63		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 7.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	180	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	52¾	52⅞
Reading Railroad	34	....
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51½	52
Catawissa Railroad preferred	51	52
Northern Pacific Railroad	29¾	30
Northern Pacific preferred	52¾	....
Northern Central Railroad	32⅞	....
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	19½	19¾
Hestonville Railway	23⅝	23⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17½

The earnings of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road for March and for the first half of the fiscal year of the company, as follows, shows a large gain over those of last year:

FOR MARCH.

	1879.	1880.
Passengers	$408,032 59	$459,434 57
Freight	1,719,532 05	2,062,389 78
Miscellaneous	346,827 58	333,010 38
Total	$2,474,392 22	$2,854,834 73

FROM OCT. 1.

	1878.	1880.
Total from Oct. 1	$14,268,295 76	$16,312,318 88
Gain for March		380,442 51
Gain for six months		2,097,020 12

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Road for March were as follows: 1880, $188,325 24; 1879, $111,924 32; increase, $76,400 92.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	6¾	Leviathan	5-16
Alta	2¾	Lady Washington	5-16
Argenta	¾	Mexican	11⅛
Belcher	2¾	Martin White	5-16
Best & Belcher	9	Mono	6¾
Bullion	3	Mammoth	2¾
Bodie	8¼	McClinton	21-32
Belle Isle	19-32	May Belle	¾
Bechtel	1¾	Manhattan	1
Boston Consolidated	¾	Northern Belle	18
Bulwer	7⅛	North Bonanza	¾
Black Hawk	11-16	Noonday	4¼
Belvidere	2¾	North Belle Isle	¾
California	2¾	Navajo	11-32
Chollar	2¾	Ophir	12¼
Consolidated Virginia	3	Oro	5
Crown Point	2½	Overman	1¾
Consolidated Pacific	2¼	Potosi	3⅜
Caledonia	27-32	Raymond & Ely	11-32
Caledonia, B. H.	2	Real del Monte	1⅝
Eureka Consolidated	20⅛	Savage	4
Exchequer	2⅛	Sierra Nevada	15
Gould & Curry	4⅛	South Bulwer	¾
Grand Prize	29-32	Syndicate	1½
Goodshaw	5-16	Silver Hill	19-32
Hale & Norcross	4⅞	Tioga	2
Imperial	13-32	Tip Top	4⅛
Independence	29-32	Trojan	3-32
Julia Consolidated	1⅛	Union Consolidated	29⅛
Justice	1⅛	Wales	3
Jackson	4	Yellow Jacket	7

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	14⅞	Eastern R. R.	35½
Boston Land	9⅞	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	116½	Calumet & Hecla	238½
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	112½	Copper Falls	11
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	139	Duncan Silver	2⅞
Atch. & Top. L. 5s	134	Franklin	19
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	91⅞	International	50c.
Hartford & Erie 7s	55⅞	Pewabic, (new stock)	24
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	137	Quincy	30
Boston & Albany R. R.	145	Ridge	6
Boston & Maine R. R.	128½	Silver Islet	16
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	143	Madison Copper Mine	3
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	72½	Allouez Mining Co.	16
Cin., San. & Clev.	12½		

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 7.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 33c. Rosin steady at $1 12½ for Strained; $1 15 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 60. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 7, 1880.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate; in consequence, the tone of trade improved, and values were firm at the closing rates of Monday last. The herds and flocks to hand were all sold off at 12:15 P. M. At Sixtieth-Street Yards, horned Cattle sold at 8¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards, prices ranged from 7¾c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ to 10½ cwt. From $5 to 58 lb. has been allowed as; general sales on 56 lb. Quality of the herds as above reported poor to fair, with a good top. Milch Cows nominal at $30@$52 50 ₩ head, Calves generally included. Lean Veals sold at 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; fair quality Veals at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. The flocks to hand ranged from poor to fair, with a good top; shorn Sheep sold at 4⅝c.@6½c. ₩ lb.; woolly Sheep, 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; Lambs, 6½c. ₩ lb.; mixed flocks, $6 25@$7 70 ₩ cwt. There were no live Hogs on sale. Yesterday afternoon, 195 Ohio Pigs, 118 lb. ₩ head, sold at 4⅝c. ₩ lb. City dressed opened in fair demand at 6¼c.@6⅝c. ₩ lb. Light market Pigs, 6½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 2 Bulls, 2,170 lb., 4½c. ₩ lb.; 858 Illinois Steers; 224 head, 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.; 367 head, 10c. ₩ lb.; 211 head, 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₩ lb.; 54 head, 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7¾, 8¼, 9½ to 11 cwt. E. C. Coon sold for self, 105 Illinois Steers; 26 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 45 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 20 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; 14 head, 10c. ₩ lb., with $27 on the herd, weights 7 to 8½ cwt., strong. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Myer & Regenstein 15 Illinois Steers, 9c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 312 Illinois Steers; 114 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 5 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 158 head, 9½c. ₩ lb.; 35 head, 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 8¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Isaac Waixel 124 Illinois Steers; 27 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., with $5 on the lot; 84 head, 9c. ₩ lb., with $10 off on 32 head, 83 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $18 off on 18 head, weights 6½ to 7½ cwt., strong. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 1 Bull, 1,570 lb., $3 70 ₩ cwt.; 217 Illinois Steers; 53 head, 1,171 to 1,311 lb., $4 85@$5 14 ₩ cwt., 99 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with 50c. on ₩ head, on 33 *head, 50 head, 9c. ₩ lb., with $10 on 17 head, 15 head,* 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt. S. McGraw sold 25 Veals, 117 to 136 lb., 5c.@7c. ₩ lb. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 21 Veals, 105 to 139 lb., 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb.; 9 Veals, 123 lb., 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb.; 10 Veals, 146 to 151 lb., 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; 58 Vermont Sheep, 104 lb., $6 70 ₩ cwt.; 57 Vermont Sheep, with a few Lambs, 88 lb., $7 70 ₩ cwt.; 140 State Sheep and Lambs, 82 lb., 6¾c. ₩ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 49 Veals, 104 lb., 6c. ₩ lb.; 28 Veals, 121 to 147 lb., 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; 107 Illinois Sheep, 114 lb., 6½c. ₩ lb.; 917 Wisconsin Sheep; 707 head, 105 to 134 lb., $6 58¼@$6 75 ₩ cwt., 110 head, 118 to 141 lb., 7c. ₩ lb.; 168 State Sheep, 108 lb., 7c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Coney & McPherson sold for G. F. Smith 27 Ohio Steers; 33 head, 9⅛c.@10c. ₩ lb.; 4 head, 10⅝c. ₩ lb., with $5 off the herd, weights 7⅛ to 8¾ cwt.; for Porter Brothers 43 Kentucky Steers, 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; for Weber Soper & Co. 16 Ohio Steers; 14 head, 9c. ₩ lb., 2 head, 10c. ₩ lb., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; for Rousby, Wagner & Co. 1 Bull, 1,570 lb., 3¼c. ₩ lb.; 62 Illinois Steers; 15 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., 44 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., 3 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; for J. Meyerberg, 3 Bulls, 1,600 lb., 3¾c. ₩ lb.; 14 Virginia Oxen, 7¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., with $7 off on 7 head sold at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 9 cwt., scant; on commission: 82 Illinois Steers; 15 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 47 head, 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., with $30 off the herd, weights 7⅛ to 8¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for A. Vogel 24 Illinois Steers, 9c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head on 17 head, weight 6½ cwt. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 168 Illinois Steers; 1 Steer, 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 22 head, 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb., with $14 off on 14 head sold at 9c. ₩ lb.; 115 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 14 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, 15 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼, 7, to 8¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 30 Illinois Steers; 25 head, 8½@8¾c. ₩ lb.; 5 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 34 Illinois Steers; 32 head, 9⅛c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.; 2 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 206 Illinois Steers; 18 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head; 64 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 81 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $15 off on 30 head, 40 head, 9½c. ₩ lb.; 29 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb.; 10 head, 10c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼, 7, to 8 cwt., scant. M. Lauterbach sold 142 Illinois Steers; 13 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 86 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 36 head, 9½c. ₩ lb.; 7 head, 10c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾, 6½ to 7¾ cwt., also $30 50 off and $31 on the herd. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 15 Bulls, 1,213 to 1,450 lb., 3¾c.@3¾c. ₩ lb.; 17 Ohio Steers, 9c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 29 Illinois Steers; 1 Steer, 8½c. ₩ lb.; 14 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 14 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼, 7½, to 8½ cwt.; 14 corn-fed Colorado Steers, 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 1 Bull, 1,700 lb., 3¾c. ₩ lb.; 12 Ohio Steers, 1,125 lb., $3 65 ₩ cwt.; 13 State Steers, 8c. ₩ lb., with $13 off the lot, weight 6½ cwt.; 11 Missouri Steers, 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 50 Illinois Steers; 2 head, 8c. ₩ lb.; 13 head, 9c. ₩ lb.; 30 head, 9½c. ₩ lb.; 4 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., with $8 50 off the herd, weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 1 Ox, 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 10½ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 64 shorn Ohio Sheep, 95 lb., scant, 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 119 Ohio Sheep, 80 lb., 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 504 Illinois Sheep, 97½ lb., 7c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 228 Ohio Sheep, 75 to 79 lb., $4 62½@$4 65 ₩ cwt.; 29 Ohio Lambs, 73 lb., 6½c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,144 head of horned Cattle, 22 Cows, 391 Veals and Calves, 1,637 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,206 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,341 head of horned Cattle, 1,384 Sheep and Lambs, 4,786 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 5, 1880: 287 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 156 Veals and Calves, 4,680 Sheep and Lambs, 5,181 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head; total for the week thus far, 7,700 head; for the same time last week, 8,143 head; consigned through, 410 cars; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart, tending down; offerings generally of good quality; a few sales of light butchers' to fair shippers' at $3 50@$4 15; several loads of good to choice Steers remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head; total for the week thus far, 10,800 head; for the same time last week, 10,400 head; consigned through, 22 cars; market completely demoralized; 30 loads offering, but only 5 were sold; all at $5 50@$6 40 for fair to fancy Sheep; 10 car-loads unsold stock of yesterday shipped East for sale in first hands, for want of buyers, and 15 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head; total for the week thus far, 20,060 head; for the same time last week, 20,000 head; consigned through, 112 cars; market good demand, and prices a shade higher; sales of light Yorkers at $4 55@$4 65; good to choice, $4 70@$4 75; medium and heavy, $4 70@$4 80; choice selected, $4 85@$4 90; Pigs, $4 15@$4 20; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 4,100 head; packers buying sparingly; former rates fully maintained; good, fairly active and firmer; mixed packing, $4 20@$4 50; light, $4 30@$4 55; choice heavy, $4 60@$4 75; good clearance made; market closed steady. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market more active and prices generally a shade higher; shipping, $4@$5 25; butchers' steady and firm at $2@$4; stockers and feeders active and strong at $2 80@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market weak, but active; all sold; common to medium, $4 50@$5 30; good to choice, $5 60@$6 30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Hogs steady and firm; Yorkers, $4 30@$4 40; light shipping, $200 to 220 lbs. average, $4 35@$4 45; butchers, $4 20@$4 40; selected, $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Cattle more active, but prices unchanged; export Steers, $4 85@$5; good heavy shipping, $4 50@$4 75; fair do., $4 25@$4 50; light to medium, $3 60@$4; good Cows and Heifers, $3 75@$3 25; good butchers' Steers and spayed Heifers, $3 75@$4 10; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 400 head. Sheep steady, with a fair demand; sales range from $4 50@$6 for fair to fancy; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 187 head of local; supply light, with a good demand for butchers'; best, $4 90@$5 20; fair to good butchers', $3 95@$4 75; common and light, $3 10@$3 75; Bulls, Cows, and Stags, $2 25@$3 75; sales, 139 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,035 head; Philadelphias, $5@$5 10; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 75. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; prices unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$5 75; high grades, $5 75@$6 50. Corn steady at 53c.@56c. Oats in good demand at full prices—41c.@42c. Corn-meal quiet at $2 30. Hay dull; prime, $16@$18; choice, $20@$22 10. Pork dull and lower at $11 62½@$11 75. Lard steady; tierce, 7c.@7¼c.; keg, 8¼c. Bulk-meats in good demand at full prices; Shoulders—loose, $4 50; packed, $4 65; Clear Rib, $6 50; Clear Sides, $6 75. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand; canvased, 9c.@10½c. Whisky steady; Western rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½c.@16c. Sugar quiet; common to good common, 6⅛c.@7¼c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Yellow clarified, 8⅜c.@8⅞c. Molasses quiet and steady; common, 35c.; fair, 38c.@39c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@40c.; prime to choice, 40c.@52c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6½c.@7½c. Bran scarce and firm at $1 10. Exchange—New-York, sight, $2 50 ₩ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 86¾.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 12, cash; $1 11¾, April; $1 13 bid, May; $1 12, June; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 85c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; fresh, 35¼c., cash; 32½c., April; 36⅛c., May; 36⅝c., June. Oats in good demand and a shade higher at 27c., cash; 30¼c., May and June. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull, weak, and lower at $10 25, cash; $10 27½@$10 30, May; $10 42½@$10 45, June. Lard dull and lower at $6 97½, cash; $6 97½@$7, May; $7 07½@$7 10, June. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 4c.; Short Rib, $6 40; Short Clear, $6 60. Eggs, 10½c.@11c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights to Buffalo—Corn, 5¼c.; Wheat, 6c.; Oats, 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 203,300 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 747,000 bushels; Oats, 64,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. At the close: All Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer, but not quotably higher.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Flour dull; Triple Extra, $5 10; Family, $5 20, cash; $5 25 May; choice, $5 40@$5 65. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 20@$1 20¼, cash; $1 19¾@$1 20¼, April; $1 18⅞@$1 19¾, May; $1 11½@$1 12, June; 97⅝c.@97¾c., July; 93⅞c., all the year; No. 3 do., $1 15½; No. 4 do., $1 07½. Corn higher at 34⅞c.@34⅝c., cash; 34⅞c.@34⅜c., April; 34¾c., May; 35⅜c., June; 35⅞c., July. Oats dull at 32½c., cash. Rye dull at 70½c., bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork quiet at $10 80 bid, cash; $10 70@$10 72½, April; $10 85, June. Lard, $6 90, bid; none offering. Bulk-meats weak, but unchanged. Bacon lower; Shoulders, $6 95; Clear Rib, $7 15@$7 20. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 88,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, advanced ⅛c., and closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 19; do. soft, $1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee fresh, $1 10¾, cash; $1 08, April; $1 12½, May; $1 12⅜, June; No. 3 do., 99c.; No. 4 do., 93c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn scarce and firm at 35c. for No. 2. Oats scarce and firm at 29½c. for No. 2. Rye steady and firm at 70½c. for No. 1. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 59¾c. Provisions quiet and nominal; Mess Pork dull at $10 35, cash and May; $10 50, June. Lard—Prime steam, $7 02, cash and May; $7 10, June. Live Hogs quiet but steady, at $4 25@$4 45. Freights dull and lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.@6¼c. Corn do., 5¼c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Wool—The market is comparatively quiet, owing partly to the small stock offering and to the fact that desirable lots are difficult to find. Foreign Wool of all kinds is in good demand. Montevideo Wools are considered the cheapest on the market, and meet with a ready sale at 42½c.@47c., and Australian Wools are also in demand at 52c.@56c. The market sustains the same firm tone previously noticed, and there is no indication of any reaction. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 55c.@56c. for X and XX, and 60c.@62c. for medium and No. 1. Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Fleeces at 51c.@55c. for X, and 60c.@62c. for No. 1 and medium grades. Domestic Combing is very scarce and firm, and Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces are also very much reduced in stock. Pulled Wool continues in demand and selling at 50c.@65c. for super and X, and small lots of choice Eastern super as high as 70c. Supplies are not allowed to accumulate, and are taken as fast as received.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher, with a fair demand; sales, by sample, at $1 20@$1 25; receipts, 4,000 bushels; shipments, 2,200 bushels. Corn quiet at 41c. Oats steady at 37c. Rye quiet at 80c.@81c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy at $10 50@$10 75. Lard dull and lower at $7. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, $6 30@$6 35; Clear Sides, $6 65. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Whisky in good demand at $1 06. Butter dull, weak, and lower; choice Western Reserve, 25c.@27c.; choice Central Ohio, 23c.@25c. Sugar quiet; hards, 10c.@10⅛c.; New-Orleans, 7¼c.@8⅛c. Hogs active and firm; common, $3 50@$4 30; light, $4 35@$4 60; packing, $4 25@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 765 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Toledo Red, on the track, at $1 31½; buyers and sellers apart on other grades. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,600 bushels No. 2 Western, in store, at 46c. Oats firmer, but not quotably higher; sales, 1,000 bushels Mixed Western, in store, at 38c. Barley steady. Rye inactive. Highwines—City made, $1 07@$1 08. Railroad Freights—To New-York—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5¼c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 10,500 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Lake—Wheat, 99,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 29,600 bushels; Oats, 10,500 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 7.—Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, April, $1 23⅞; May, $1 23¾; June, $1 20½; July, $1 08½; Western Amber, $1 23¼; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25½; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 20. Corn firm; High Mixed, 41c.; No. 2 spot and April, 40⅞c.; May and June, 40⅝c.; No. 2 White, 42c.; Rejected, 40c.; Damaged, 38½c. Oats firm; No. 2, spot, 34½c.; May, 35c.; White, 37½c.; Michigan, 34½c. Clover-seed firm; Mammoth, $4 15; prime, $4; No. 2, $3 60. At the *Close—Wheat easier; No. 2 Red Winter, April and May,* $1 23; *June, $1 19⅞; July, $1 08. Receipts—Wheat,* 33,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 161,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Flour steady; sales, 400 bbls. White at $6. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 21, spot and April; $1 20¼, May; $1 19, June. Corn in very limited demand; No. 1 Yellow, 43½c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 43c.; No. 2 do., 42c. Oats lower; not much doing; No. 1 White, 37¼c.; No. 2 do., 36½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35c.@35½c.; No. 2 do., 35c. Clover-seed in better demand and prices 10c. higher for prime; No. 2, $3 50; prime, $4. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 2,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 2,900 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales, 725 bbls. Wheat steady; sales, 1,000 bushels White State at $1 30; 1,600 bushels Red State at $1 33; No. 1 Minnesota Spring held at $1 36. Corn dull and nominal; Duluth held at 55c. Barley steady and unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 85c.; No. 1 Canada held at 86c.@88c. Corn-meal unchanged; bolted, $22; unbolted, $20@$21. Mill-feed firm; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22. Lake Receipts—Barley, 20,000 bushels; Lumber, 415,000 feet. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 760 bbls.; Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 125,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weaker at $1 12@$1 16. Corn steady; No. 2 White, 42c.@42½c.; do. Mixed, 40c. Oats easier; No. 2 White, 37c.; do. Mixed, 36c. Rye easier; No. 2, 80c.@83c. Pork firm at $11 50. Lard firm; prime Steam, $7. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, $6 50@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 85. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, $7 20; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 06.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7.—Petroleum steady at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., April 7.—Highwines steady at 105½.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7—3:30 A. M.—The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in the open market is 2⅜ ₩ cent., which is ⅝ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. British Consols, 98 5-16 for money, 98⅜ for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 66½; do. second mortgage, 34½; Erie, 45½; do. second Consols, 94¼. Silver is quoted to-day at 52 1-16d. ₩ ounce. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes, 83f. 37½c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 109¼; new 5s, 106; Erie, 45⅞; do. second Consols, 93½; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 33½; New-York Central, 136; Illinois Central, 110; Reading, 35½.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,300 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7⅛d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 3-16d.; also, 7 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 25-32d. Futures closed barely steady. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 6¾d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, April 7—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. ₩ quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, April 7.—Wilcox's Lard closed yesterday at 50f. 25c. ₩ 50 kilos.

BREMEN, April 7.—Petroleum, 7 marks 45 pfennigs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

No. 1—United States vs. J. Ayres et al.; No. 3—United States vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; No. 6—United States vs. E. Spalding et al.; No. 7—United States vs. Market National Bank; No. 14—United States vs. L. Turnure; No. 15—United States vs. B. T. Babbitt; No. 16—United States vs. R. H. Hutton; No. 17—United States vs. One Trunk, &c.; No. 18—United States vs. One Gold, &c.; No. 19—United States vs. Two Cases of Leather, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Assessment calendar—Nos. 268, 269, 270, 306, 307, 308, 329, 345, 347, 351, 352, 353, 355, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 368½, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388. Day calendar—Nos. 9, 21, 88, 109, 122, 129, 140, 161, 179, 180, 181, 184, 210, 218, 228, 234, 236, 237, 238, 241, 255, 264, 272, 296, 305, 307.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 392, 524, 297, 545, 554, 567, 580, 398, 505, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1856—Clatin vs. Guardian Assurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 2600, 1616, 1617, 1839, 1843, 1084, 1247, 1262, 1585, 651, 1019, 2302, 3070, 3071, 3072, 1567, 1562, 1969, 841, 1536, 2804, 761, 1828, 1493, 615.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 14.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 324—Howard vs. Hayes. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 387, 535, 98, 109, 141, 266, 251, 286, 1245, 264, 534, 621, 622, 523, 624, 625.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 857, 647, 686, 688, 694, 695, 722, 724, 416, 725, 726, 687, 321, 676, 675, 742, 743, 744, 745, 748, 749, 750, 751, 754, 755, 756, 757, 759, 760, 761.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1, 25, 29.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 895½, 895¼, 823, 829, 849, 1498, 1112, 1562, 1565, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1939, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1951.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1294, 1318, 1522, 1556, 1560, 1561, 1812, 1853, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Hawes, J.

Nos. 4537, 3648, 11, 190, 4366, 4414, 1842, 2085½, 3529, 3530, 4376, 183, 3154, 2008, 2910½, 3821, 3574, 3797, 3806, 3815, 3820, 329, 3954, 3957, 3963, 3964, 3967, 3970, 3972, 3973, 3978, 3980, 3981, 3982, 3983, 3984, 3985, 3986, 3987, 3988, 3989, 3992, 3993, 3994, 3995, 3997, 3998, 3999, 4000, 4001.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 4044, 3982, 3364, 2385, 3846, 3157, 4638, 2978, 3426, 3435, 3437, 3438, 3444, 3427, 3281, 3481, 3646, 232, 1995½, 3443, 511, 1177, 1052, 4003, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4011, 4012, 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4021, 4022, 4023, 4024, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4039, 4041, 4046, 4048, 4052, 4053, 4054.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3740, 3060, 3680, 3682, 3729, 306, 308, 3301½, 159, 915½, 3419, 3891, 3892, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3911, 3914, 3916, 3647, 3917, 3924, 3925, 3926, 3929, 3930, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 311, 3937, 3938, 3941, 3942, 3944, 3945, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3950, 3951.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Patrick Dignan, John Montague, John McGee, burglary.	John C. Lyons, grand larceny.
Thomas Grant, burglary.	Robert Clark, grand larceny.
Joseph Shea, burglary.	Ann Joyce, larceny from the person.
James Daly, John Prigmore, burglary.	Delia Connors, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Delpuro Stephano, robbery.	James Mooney, grand larceny.
Walter Ragan, Martin Givan, Richard Dudley, robbery.	Michael Reed, grand larceny.
James Marvin, Samuel Marsh, robbery.	John Cody, assault and battery.
Thomas Ward, James Sullivan, Frank McGuire, Thomas Conroy, Daniel Langton, James Ward, robbery.	

COURT OF APPEALS PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, April 7.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 148—Isaac Hall et al., appellants, vs. Eliza Hall et al., respondents; argued by Sidney S. Harris for appellants, J. T. Glover for respondents. No. 143—Charles L. Leopold, appellant, vs. Morris S. Herman, impleaded, respondent; argued by H. Morrison for appellant, Samuel Hand for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, April 8: Nos. 75, 104, 128, 149, 150, 155, 156, 154.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—4th and 5th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—3d col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
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DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—6th col.
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HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.
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HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
IRON RAILS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—4th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—Seventh Page—1st col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—5 & 6 cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—2, 3, & 4 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORAGE—Sixth Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Othello.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Hearts of Oak.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or Not to Marry.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Ages Ago, &c.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mastodon Minstrels.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards Surprise.
PARK THEATRE—Little Detective.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Braham's Pirates.
STANDARD THEATRE—M'liss.
THE AQUARIUM—Curiosities—Circus. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Musical Entertainment.
FIFTH-AVENUE—At 2 P. M.—Le Pré aux Clercs.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Barnum's Show. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—La Belle Hélène.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 2 P. M.—Concert.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-west winds, backing to westerly, rising, followed by falling barometer.

Men who dread centralization will view with alarm the bill which has just been reported from the House Committee on the Militia. It is not only a new and radical departure, but it is the first bill of any importance reported from that committee since 1862, when actual hostilities made necessary the enactment of several laws regulating the manner in which the Militia of the States should be absorbed into the national forces. The proposed statute contemplates a thorough readjustment of all the relations now existing between the National Government and the States, as regards the Militia. The National Guard, as it is to be called, is to be divided into two bodies—the reserve and the active forces—and is to consist of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, the active Militia including those in the service of the State as volunteers. The novel feature of the new system is the placing of an enlarged controlling power over the National Guard in the hands of the United States Government. This is to be accomplished by providing uniforms, arms, accoutrements, and other material, at the cost of the National Government, and by a system of national supervision over the whole body of volunteer troops in time of peace. The effect of all this will be to raise the standard of efficiency, of the Militia throughout the United States, create a uniform organization, assist poor States in the cost of maintaining their Militia service, and increase the cost of the whole to the United States.

Few people outside of Nebraska know that there is a band of Indians, known as the Santees, domesticated within the boundaries of that State. Yet, as if these people were warlike, troublesome, and dangerous neighbors, Senator Saunders yesterday introduced a proposition to remove them to the old Ponca reservation in Dakota. Senator Saunders would not only drive out of his own State a peaceful, self-supporting, and industrious people, but he would settle them upon lands from which another peaceful and industrious people have just been expelled in violation of every principle of equity and justice. It is amazing that a Senator of the United States should offer a proposition so brutal and mean as this. The people of Nebraska, according to the Senator, want the Santee lands, and, since they cannot provoke the Indians to war, as in other States, they propose to evict them "on general principles." With such men as Mr. Saunders in Congress, is it any wonder that no Indian has any rights that a white man is bound to respect?

A Representative from Illinois, Sparks by name, and fiery by nature, created a brief diversion in the House yesterday by using the offensive epithet of "liar" for the reproval of Mr. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Clymer seems to have kept his temper and his reputation for veracity, while the fiery Sparks did not. Of course, while there is in the House one such blackguard as the Representative from Illinois, similar disgraceful scenes are possible. They would not be possible, however, if the House were to make a condign example of the offender. In this case, some of the political friends of Sparks seemed to think that if he "made it up" with the gentleman whom he had insulted, the House had no further concern in the matter. But the Illinois person was compelled to withdraw his offensive remarks absolutely, a majority of the members very properly considering that the dignity of the House of Representatives had been invaded, as well as that of Mr. Hiester Clymer. The House is usually very ready to bring to its bar any outside person who is supposed to have committed an insult against the prerogatives and dignities of that high and mighty body. If some of its own members were occasionally brought to book in the same way, the House would have a better reputation for dignity.

Prince Bismarck's resignation turns out to be merely a protest against the existing distribution of votes in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council. That is to say, the Federal Chancellor will only resume his office on the condition that the Constitution of the German Empire, not yet ten years old, is remodeled to suit his views. The Bundesrath is the counterpart of the United States Senate, and has all the obvious inequalities as a representative body which belong to the upper branch of Congress. As Rhode Island, with less than 5 per cent., or as Nevada, with less than 2 per cent., of the population of New-York, has as much influence as the Empire State in the Senate, so a score of Principalities, Duchies, and free towns, with less than 25 per cent. of the population of Prussia, outweigh the influence of the mother Kingdom in the German Federal Council. That is doubtless a substantial grievance to Prussia, whether or not the inequality recognized and consecrated by our fundamental law be a grievance in the United States. Prince Bismarck's resignation means, therefore, a fresh protest against particularism, a new effort in the direction of centralization, and an open confession that the German Constitution is a failure.

An incident like this helps Americans to understand why it is that foreign observers of their institutions are so strongly impressed with their conservatism. No party, and, certainly, no prominent public man, has ever dared to make the reconstruction of the United States Senate a political or a personal issue. In fact, our reverence for the fundamental law of the Union has been pushed so far as to include the "unwritten" and totally irrelevant tradition of the fathers of the country, as witness the discussions over a third term. It may be that the position of the German Empire as a military State, and of its Federal Council as the body whose consent is necessary to other than a purely defensive war, is not exactly parallel to the position of the United States. But all the arguments on the score of population, territorial magnitude, &c., which are used to upset the Bundesrath as now constituted, could be applied with equal force to our own Senate. And, in any case, the fact remains that we possess a written Constitution, which is calculated to stand the shocks of time and change as no similar instrument yet devised by man has done, and that we enjoy in that a guarantee of political stability in which the oldest monarchy and the newest Empire of Europe are alike deficient.

THE MERCHANTS' REFORM.

During the past two days the Committee of Ways and Means has been hearing explanations and arguments from members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and from the counsel of that body regarding a bill proposing radical changes in the mode of collecting Customs duties. These gentlemen represent one of the most important commercial organizations in the United States, and, considering the various branches of foreign trade, probably the one entitled to most authority in matters of this sort. The statements which they have made to the Committee of Ways and Means are extremely interesting. The difficulties, annoyances, loss, expense, and delay to which importers are exposed under our present Customs system are simply incredible to any one who has not examined them with some care. But these gentlemen recount them from their own experience and observation. They are business men of unimpeachable character and unusual intelligence; they are not open to the shadow of a suspicion of any desire to take an undue advantage of the Government; they are entirely willing to pay all the duty that the law requires; they only desire that the duty, while it remains, shall be collected with the greatest certainty and least expense to the Government, and with the least delay and greatest impartiality as concerns the importer. Their arguments have nothing directly to do with the question of protection or free trade, and what force they have is the greater on account of the higher duties. For Customs duties are primarily and essentially a tax, and the heavier taxation is, the more effort should be made to collect it as cheaply, easily, and quickly, and with as little interference with the business on which it falls as possible.

The principal difficulty with our tariff, and the one which gives rise to the greater part of the troubles of which the merchants justly complain, is the fact that so large a proportion of the duties levied are *ad valorem*, are based on the value of the taxed goods. Under our present system, the value on which the tax is calculated is the value at the place of purchase, to which is added the cost of bringing the goods to the port of entry. Practically, therefore, it is intended to be the average cost at the port of entry, ascertained by an inspection of the foreign value and the expense of importation. This inspection rests primarily on the invoice of the importer checked by the certificate of the United States Consul at the nearest available point to the place of purchase, and further checked by the certificate of the Appraiser at the port of entry. The object of the inspection, however, is to ascertain the probable actual cost at the moment and place of importation. The process is at once complicated and defective. The Consular certificate is worth but little, since it is impossible that any Government officer can be an expert in the market value of an indefinite variety of goods. The appraisal at the port of entry is much more trustworthy, but it is very far from being completely so, while the formalities required by law, and regulations having the force of law, to aid the Government in its work, have grown to be oppressive, costly, and to a great extent ineffective.

The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce propose to substitute for the value abroad as now calculated by the Government officers, the market value at the port of entry, to be ascertained by the declaration of the importer; the correctness of this declaration to be tested by the Government having the right to purchase the invoice at 10 per cent. advance on the declared value. For a large portion of the goods imported at the principal ports of the United States, it is probable that this system would work reasonably well. For all staple goods, for which a general market exists, it is likely that a fair valuation would usually be given, because the Government would be in a position to get its money back, and the importer would lose the amount by which he had undervalued his goods. Obviously, if the system would work, it would have very great advantages. It would dispense with Consular certificates—and to a great extent with Consuls; it would do away with the Appraisers' office—a most expensive and elaborate organization; it would save a great deal of time and labor and money to the importer, and render his goods proportionately cheaper to the consumer. Presumably, also, the gentlemen who present this system to Congressional consideration know their own business, and their good faith being undoubted, their proposition is likely to be a feasible one. But it is open to some objections which, as reported, their remarks before the committee do not meet. The drag-net of the American tariff embraces nearly 1,500 different designations of dutiable goods. Among these are many which have a very fluctuating value, and for which, especially in ports other than the principal ones, there cannot be said to be a steady market. The efficiency of the proposed system depends on the Government being able to get back its purchase money for goods taken from an importer with reasonable ease and security. For the disposition of the kind of goods to which we have referred, the Government does not possess the requisite machinery, and even a few cases of serious loss would be apt to interfere very decidedly with the collection of the revenue, since it would render the officers afraid to apply the check on which the whole system rests. We should say that the bill of the merchants is too sweeping, that it provides for a revolution in the service which it would be hazardous to undertake, and that it would be wiser to apply it, at first, to certain designated classes of goods, the experience with which might lead to its extension, and would certainly test its excellence.

But this or any other system of reform is at best and necessarily a *pis aller*. It does not remove the cause of the difficulties, and cannot. That lies in the radical features of the tariff, in the high rates, the vast scope of taxation, its indiscriminate and inconsistent distribution, and in the utterly unprecedented extent to which the *ad valorem* rate is employed. Aggravating the difficulties from these sources is the generally unbusiness-like and perverted civil service, in which appointments are made for political reasons, in which there is no security of tenure, little training, lax discipline, and general inefficiency. Until merchants are prepared to take up these phases of this important subject, and to deal with them energetically and persistently, *they will but scratch the surface of* the field of reform, and will continue to trim away specific abuses, only to see a crop of others, like noxious weeds, spring from the same roots.

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE CANVASS.

The Republicans of Massachusetts will hold their convention next week to select delegates at large to the national nominating body at Chicago, and indications appear here and there of a somewhat overpowering sense of the importance of their action. It may be doubted whether the influence of the Old Bay State is quite so powerful and far-reaching as its people are apt to think, but its position is by no means a matter of indifference. Its citizens have long constituted a sort of advance-guard for the country in political intelligence and character, and though the relative importance and influence of the Commonwealth have declined very materially, and other States may modestly claim to have pretty nearly overtaken it, its precept and example are still regarded with respect. When the issues which formerly united and inspired the Republican Party with one purpose were vital and urgent, Massachusetts never wavered in her support, but her people were always given to independent ways of thinking, and just now the Republican portion of them exhibit a remarkable diversity of opinion on the subject of Presidential candidates. No considerable portion of them appear to agree in favor of any particular person or in opposition to any one favored elsewhere, though those who have antipathies display far more zeal and activity than those who have sympathies. There is a probability that a semblance of agreement will be maintained in the State Convention by selecting delegates unpledged and uninstructed, but only the four delegates at large will be appointed, the others being chosen by District Conventions. Hence, the Massachusetts delegation is likely to go to Chicago fairly representing the diversity of sentiment in the State, but without the power and influence derived from a unity of purpose.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the one effort that is making in that State toward such unity is directed to negative instead of positive action, is aimed at the defeat, and not the success, of one of the men already favored as candidates. It is a destructive and not a constructive effort, and is, therefore, the easiest and least helpful of all possible action. An anti-Grant address to the Republicans of Massachusetts has been put forth, to which is appended a list of over a hundred names, all presumably those of more or less active Republicans, but few recognizable by people who have not a wide and familiar acquaintance with the citizens of the State. Those of E. R. Hoar, Henry L. Pierce, Francis Parkman, John M. Forbes, Alpheus Hardy, and President Chadbourne, of Williams College, have something more than a local repute. These gentlemen and their fellow-signers, while making a direct fulmination against the candidacy of Gen. Grant, advise the sending of delegates to the National Convention "who will meet their brethren from other States for conference and deliberation, doing their best to unite upon a candidate who is worthy in all respects and who will receive the support of all Republicans." This is rather a fair way of favoring an unpledged delegation, but the address has no moral or practical purpose, unless to secure a pledge against a particular candidate who is likely to be the preference of a majority of the "brethren from other States," with whom Massachusetts Republicans are advised to confer and deliberate in such a fraternal way. This is certainly the most mischievous kind of a pledge to exact or to expect. There is little use of conference and deliberation with such a reservation. It was to be expected that Gen. Grant or any other prominent candidate whose merits might be discussed, would meet with opposition in Massachusetts, and, indeed, everywhere else. There is at least an equally strong sentiment of opposition in that State to Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman. Why not include them in the excluded list, or even extend it until there should be no one left but the favorite of the special advisers of the Republican Party? What has Gen. Grant done against the United States or the Republican Party that he alone is to be branded as one whose merits and claims are not even to be considered?

The address does not leave us wholly in the dark on this point. He has served the country already for two terms, and such men as Judge Hoar and Mr. Parkman stoop so low for an argument as to put this forth as the main reason for not trusting him again, and to repeat the twaddle about the example of Washington and the rest. It would not amaze us if the people of the country were to rise up to vindicate their own independence and get rid of the pretended restriction upon their liberty of choice, by choosing the ex-President for this, if for no other reason. The argument based upon this precedent, which is no way a precedent except that it happens to be a historical fact, is an insult to their intelligence. "The fortunes of this man or that man ought not to be set against the present or future interests of our country," quoth the self-constituted Board of Advisers. Who cares for the fortunes of this man or that man as such, and why does the statement apply more to one man than another? If any man is exceptional, it is his character and qualifications that make him so; and if his being exceptional in prominence is against him, why, then, character and qualifications are to be got rid of. "A considerable body of Republicans," we are told, are dissatisfied with some of his methods and affiliations in the past. Show us somebody who has done anything and has satisfied everybody. Again, it is said, the canvass would "turn upon a defense of his measures and his methods, instead of turning upon the exigent issues of the day," but if any one fact is plain, it is that the exigent issues of the day are the one thing that suggested and excused the proposed nomination. The signers of the address speak of the effort "to force the nomination" of the ex-President, whereas it has thus far forced itself against no little resistance, and is the only one thought of that has in no sense been worked up. It may or may not be wise or expedient; that is for the National Convention to consider. But its opponents are wonderfully poor in argument and unfortunate in the use of logic, and when they set out to secure harmony in the party by antagonizing in advance the choice of its largest section, they simply stultify themselves.

THE FUSION SCHEME IN VIRGINIA.

Soon after the war, when the Republican Party came into power in Virginia, the Constitution, which is substantially the same under which the people of that State are now living, was perfected and adopted by the Republican leaders. Acting in sympathy with the traditions of their party, and living up to its principles, the men in question placed in that Constitution an article which fully recognized the public debt of the State, and called upon the Legislature to take such steps as would provide for its payment. Subsequent to the passage of the Constitution, every Republican in the General Assembly, with a single exception, voted for what is known as the Funding bill of 1871, which made what was then regarded as full provision for the payment of the debt. From that time on, for a number of years, the Republicans never wavered in their fidelity to the just cause of the bondholders, and no matter how harshly they might be criticised for gross ignorance of parliamentary rules and affairs of state, it could, at least, be said in their favor that they made every effort to uphold the credit of the Commonwealth, and deal fairly with the people who confided their money to the keeping of Virginia's citizens.

The Republicans of the State continued to occupy this position until a very recent period. When the soft-money craze was at its height a number of designing white men, who had been stanch Democrats, for their own purposes, organized what is known as the Readjusters' Party, the cardinal principle of which is the repudiation of the State debt. At once they were joined by a large body of the Democrats, who were only too ready to jump at any scheme, no matter how disreputable, unscrupulous, or dishonorable, which promised to reduce their taxes by a few mills. Deceived by false representations and by the statement frequently made that by so doing they would divide and defeat the Democracy, the colored men, who constitute the bulk of the Republican Party in Virginia as in other parts of the South, against the most earnest appeals of their wisest leaders, joined themselves to the new movement. By their aid, the Readjusters obtained a majority in the General Assembly, and Gen. Mahone, an ex-Confederate, who stood at the head of the repudiators, was elected to the United States Senate. Since this first great success, Gen. Mahone has been at much pains to hold the votes of the colored people, and by their influence to control the politics of his State. The latest device in this direction which has been adopted by himself and his henchmen is well worthy of even more adroit politicians, and though it is just a little too transparent to deceive the initiated, it is well calculated to entrap the unwary negroes. The scheme in question is no more or less than a proposition to nominate a Fusion Electoral ticket which shall be pledged to no candidate. To induce the colored voters to join in such a movement it has been represented to them that such a ticket would be surely elected, and that every one of the Fusion Electors, unpledged though they were, would, when the time came, cast their votes for Gen. Grant, thereby insuring a break in the solid South, and the certain defeat of the Democratic nominee, whoever he might be. Further, in the same direction, it has been represented by numbers of public speakers that Messrs. Logan, Blaine, Edmunds, Conkling, and other Republicans of national reputation, were favorable to the scheme. Mr. J. Ambler Smith, who was a Republican member of Congress from Virginia, is said to have recently made this statement at a public meeting in Richmond, and Senator Conkling, upon the ground that any such movement as the one in question would be prejudicial to the interests of Gen. Grant, has taken the trouble to have published an unqualified denial of any sympathy with it.

Despite the ground upon which this denial is made, there is some reason to believe that Gen. Mahone and others of the Readjusters are sincere in their professions of a desire, under certain circumstances, to favor the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is almost certain that they would throw all their strength for Gen. Grant, as against Mr. Tilden, and there is hardly a doubt that through their influence the negroes would be allowed to vote freely; that their votes would be counted with reasonable fairness; and that the State would thus be carried for the distinguished ex-President. While this result might be obtained, however, that is to say, while it is reasonably certain that a union of the Republicans and Readjusters on the Presidential question would lead to the defeat of the Electoral ticket put forward by the Virginia Democrats, it is still more certain that any such union and its sanction by the national Republican organization would do the party incalculable injury throughout the country. The Convention of Virginia Republicans which, on the 21st inst., meets at Staunton to elect delegates to Chicago, should be guided only by the example of the national leaders of the party, who have so frequently declared in favor of honest money, and the honest payment to the last penny of all debts public and private. The Republicans of Virginia, standing upon an honest platform, can better afford to be defeated by the trickery, ballot-box stuffing, and false counts of their antagonists than they can to succeed by a union with a set of unscrupulous demagogues and repudiators. If, despite the warning of their best friends, hoping for a little temporary advantage, they make such a union and send Fusion delegates to Chicago, it is a question whether or not the National Convention could, in justice to itself, admit them.

FORCED FRATERNITY.

Between the homeopathic physician and the so-called regular physician, or adherent of the old school of practice, there has been a great gulf fixed by the action of the numerous old-school medical societies. These have forbidden their members to consult with homeopaths in any circumstances. A regular physician may have the highest respect for his brother practitioner of the homeopathic faith. He may recognize the fact that the latter has more education and experience than he has himself, and that however much the two may differ in their theories of the action of drugs, the homeopath is honest and capable. Nevertheless, they cannot meet in consultation. The regular physician cannot ask the homeopath's opinion of the proper treatment of any particular patient; neither can he accept the homeopath's invitation to a consultation in the case of one of the latter's patients. If he does venture to be guilty of such a crime, his medical association straightway rises up and casts him out with contemptuous and insulting language.

Mr. Husted is determined to put an end to this discrimination against the homeopaths, and to that end he has introduced into the Assembly a bill which will fill the homeopaths with exultation and cause the medical societies to tremble in their associated shoes. The bill provides that physicians of any school recognized by the laws of this State may consult with physicians of any other school similarly recognized, and that no county, State, or local medical society shall in any way discipline or punish any of its members for giving aid, assistance, or counsel to any variety of physician.

There are, of course, many homeopathic physicians who have no desire to consult with those of the rival school, and to whom the passage or defeat of Mr. Husted's bill will be a matter of indifference. On the other hand, there are, undoubtedly, young and ardent homeopaths who have felt indignant at the way in which hostile physicians have treated them, and who will be glad to avail themselves of Mr. Husted's law. Its passage will thus be followed by numerous and violent consultations. Armed with a copy of the law, and supported by a policeman, the vengeful homeopath will summon the nearest old-school physician to come and consult with him at the bedside of a patient. He will drag the unwilling man to the sick-room, and force opinions from him with the policeman's club. He cannot compel the old-school physician to summon him to consultation, but he will break his spirit and force him to neglect his own practice, by dragging him, at all hours of the day and night, to unwelcome consultations. The medical societies will be helpless to protect their members, and the spectacle of an unfortunate regular physician, in the grasp of a policeman, going, with torn coat, flushed face, and angry exclamations, to a professional consultation, will become a matter of daily occurrence.

Mr. Husted should not confine his efforts to forcibly promote good feeling and fraternal intercourse to the medical profession alone. There are the Baptists, who refuse to consider other Christians as church members unless they have been regularly immersed. The Baptist minister who admits to the communion a Presbyterian minister who has merely been sprinkled subjects himself to an ecclesiastical court-martial, and is liable to severe punishment. Mr. Husted must put a stop to this exclusiveness. He must introduce a bill providing that any Christian belonging to a sect recognized by the State shall be permitted to communicate with any member of any other recognized sect; and forbidding all Baptist associations to punish or discipline a Baptist who unites with un-immersed Christians at the communion-table. Then, there are the Episcopalians, who deny the validity of the ordination of Baptist or Presbyterian ministers, and refuse to admit them to their pulpits. Another law is clearly needed for the relief of an-Episcopally-ordained ministers. The Episcopalian clergy should be compelled to admit all ministers of sects recognized by the State to their pulpits, and should be forbidden to discipline clergymen who receive the communion from Baptists, Presbyterians, or Methodists. We must have fraternal feeling among all Christians, even if we have to fine and imprison three-fourths of all the ministers. The Presbyterian must be admitted to the Baptist communion-table, if it takes a whole platoon of policemen to enforce his claim, and the Baptist must be allowed to preach in Episcopalian churches, if the entire congregation has to be handcuffed and tied to the seats. Thus we shall have harmony among all the sects, and Mr. Husted will have accomplished as great a reform in the religious world as he is now trying to accomplish among physicians.

Of course, there are fault-finders who will claim that it is useless to try to promote fraternity by force of law. They will assert that Mr. Husted's effort to compel old school physicians to recognize the homeopaths as their professional equals is foolish and impracticable, and that any attempt to interfere with the regulations of medical associations or the laws of different churches and denominations is as preposterous as it is undesirable. Thus are the efforts of all great reformers opposed and derided by weak and ill-tempered opponents. Mr. Husted will not be deterred by any such arguments. He is bound to make physicians love one another, if there is any authority left in the Legislature and in our courts, and when he has done this he will undoubtedly extend his noble and beneficent work to the rival denominations that now treat one another almost as unfairly as the old-school physicians treat the homeopaths.

It is a singular fact that there is no standard form of the arms of this State extant, but it is even more singular to read of the changes, which, like Topsy, have "growed" up in the course of years, and which have no better excuse than the whims of artists, or carelessness on the part of those charged with reproducing the arms on public documents. Attention was first attracted to the subject by the request of the Centennial Exposition Commissioners for an authentic copy of the arms, and since then the subject has been investigated by Henry A. Homes, of the State Library, who has recently published the result of his investigation. Upon searching the records, no adequate description of the arms could be found. There is a record, however, of the adoption, in 1778, of a coat of arms designed by Lewis Morris, John Jay, and John Sloss Hobart, and three copies, made before 1785, are known. One is upon a military commission issued by Gov. Clinton in 1778, a second was painted on the flag of the Third Regiment, and a third is a picture hung over Gov. Clinton's pew in St. Paul's Church in this City in 1785. Even these differ somewhat, but from the last was made the copy for Independence Hall, and as the original design is part of the history of the State, it is to be hoped that legislation will, if necessary, be invoked to prevent future eccentricities. The true design consists "of a shield, broad at the base, upon which are pictured a placid stream, probably the Hudson, with two vessels approaching each other. In the foreground is pictured a level bank with shrubbery. On the opposite shore are three mountain peaks, probably representing the Highlands, from which the sun, with resplendent rays, is just rising. Above the shield is two-thirds of a globe, showing part of America and Europe, surmounted by a heraldic eagle, not the American eagle of to-day. On the right of the shield stands the figure of Liberty, robed. In her right hand is an upright staff, surmounted with a liberty cap. Her left supports the shield. Her left foot rests upon an overturned crown, a symbol of emancipation from monarchical institutions. On the left of the shield stands the figure of Justice, robed. In her right hand is a sword, point upward, and in her left an even balance. The arm is partially extended, holding the balance free from her body. The eyes are blindfolded, and the countenance has an expression of intent listening. Under the shield is the motto, 'Excelsior.'" That is said to be the coat of arms of this State as it originally was, and as it is rarely seen. Liberty and Justice, either or both, are usually represented indifferently, as sitting or standing, and more less clothed. The river is sometimes an ocean; the ships and the mountains are not always seen, and sometimes a railroad train is introduced; the crown under the foot of Liberty disappeared—it is to be hoped not forever—90 years ago. Justice sometimes loses her scales and bandage, and is often made to carry her sword downward, while the eagle is not the same bird at all on scarcely any two examples. The civil list for 1880 gives the restored arms, and the new and commendable rage for the old and true will scarcely permit it to again vary.

The proceedings of the conference between the Boards of Charities of Massachusetts and New-York in November last, now published in pamphlet form, place the grievances of this State in the clearest light. The trouble arose from an agreement entered into in 1860, by which pauper immigrants who reached Massachusetts through the port of New-York could be returned to the care of this State, and, on the other hand, Massachusetts charged itself with the care of pauper immigrants coming to this State via Boston. Obviously, the current set all one way, because nearly all the immigrants land at New-York. Moreover, according to the letter of the agreement, but not according to its intent, Massachusetts sent back to this State immigrants whose original point of destination had been in Massachusetts, and who were no more chargeable to this State than any other passengers in *transitu*. Upon these facts appearing, the agreement was rescinded, but Massachusetts cheerfully continues to swell our pauper population to a number approaching 1,000 annually. Speaking exactly, this State now cares for 528 foreign paupers, and Massachusetts sent us, between 1870 and 1878, 7,005 of the dependent class. If other States pursued the policy of Massachusetts, the burden to New-York would be intolerable; and, even as it is, the subject merits serious attention in a year when immigration has reached twice what it was in 1879, and three times what it was in 1877, and promises to exceed all recent experience. And this is but a part of the grievance of New-York. Massachusetts also passes along to this State (1) persons coming from this State, but long residents of Massachusetts, where they become dependents upon public aid, and (2) persons belonging to other States and Canada, who are sent here without means to continue their journey. New-York might, to be sure, defend itself by continuing the passing-along process; but such breaches of inter-State comity are not productive of the good feeling which should exist between neighbors, and the policy of retaliation is furthermore to be deprecated on every ground of justice. The Massachusetts Board is said to be now considering the subject. The presumption, therefore, is that it will see the propriety and necessity of a reform in this matter; but if it fails to do so, the aid of the courts and legislation must be invoked.

Every old Californian remembers the name of John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, in the first gold excitement on the Pacific slope. He was once famous and a power there; but his death, a few days ago, at San Leandro, hardly attracted any notice, so entirely had the time gone by him. He was a striking exemplification of the serious consequences of misapprehension in journalism. He had founded the *Herald*, the original newspaper there of that name, and had conducted it in so vigorous a manner that it rose to eminence and prosperity, and his articles, read with eagerness, carried great weight. It was the leading journal of that region, and had no formidable competitor. But during the Vigilance Committee period of 1856, he, failing to catch the tone of public sentiment, earnestly opposed the committee, then sustained by the best and strongest people in the chaotic, semi-anarchical community. The *Herald's* opposition was so vehemently resented that all the principal merchants and tradesmen withdrew their advertising patronage in a body, and the sheet, though emphasizing its position, and declaring its indifference to the course of its adversaries, could not support itself. It was discontinued in two or three months, and Nugent, thrown out of his place, was so unpopular that he could not for the time get a new one. He had many friends, however, and they all so believed in his ability that, 12 years later, they agreed to help him revive his journal. The new *Herald* appeared with much parade and pretension, and its editorials, written or inspired by him, were heavy, inflated, and florid to a degree that provoked ridicule. They would have been accepted and liked in 1855 or 1856, but the public had altered meanwhile, and refused to be content with solemn fustian. The paper could not secure a hold; its monetary backers perceived this and withdrew, forcing it into a second and everlasting eclipse. Since then Nugent had led a precarious and dissatisfied life. His failures had, as generally happens, increased, rather than lessened, his egotism, always abundant. He made the mistake of thinking that he was in advance, instead of behind, the day, and he probably died, poor fellow, convinced that he was a great journalist whom the world could not properly appreciate. He loved show and glitter; the *Herald* office was fitted up in a costly, ostentatious way that has scarcely been equaled since in San Francisco. John Nugent was not very old, but he had lived too long, for he had outlived his generation, and was incapable of comprehending the new order of things. There are many John Nugents in all the walks of the world, and they are particularly plenty in this ever-shifting Republic.

Nobody acquainted with Berlin would call it a handsome or interesting city. Situation, climate, architecture, customs, and manners, particularly since the war with France, are dead against it. Americans go there a great deal, though they seldom stay long, finding other capitals, if not far more attractive, far less unattractive. The English have of late formed a marked aversion to it, and their journalists and authors have taken to writing it down vigorously. One of these has been expressing his opinions, not without bias, plainly, but with extreme sureness. He pronounces Berlin the fitting place for Heine's "Tartuffe among Nations," the proper capital of the new iron-handed, brazen-headed Empire of craft and force. It is ostentatious but unprepossessing, pretentious but unpleasant, garish but dull. The Viennese speak of it as the sand-box of Germany; the Berliners regard it as the Athens of the Spree. It owns a mingled flavor of brutality and intellect, of pride and meanness, of show and sordidness, of science and ignorance, of philosophy and prejudice, which separate it from other important capitals. It is full of contradiction and sham, as its architecture indicates. Assuming to be built of stone, it is all stucco and plaster. Designed, apparently, for trade and society, it is the home of military despotism and carefully prepared for prompt suppression of all liberty and all liberal uprisings. To outward seeming, it is universally educated, exceptionally intelligent, abnormally prosperous, supremely loyal. Actually, it is but the centre of a grand military system; its many ruffians are the worst in Europe; its press is worthless and corrupt; its theatres poor and mercenary; its people selfish and unpatriotic. Its population contains 60,000 masculine Socialists; it is dishonest at heart; it is boiling over with debauchery. The Berliners are ugly in person and disposition, and their ill looks are not improved by spectacles, worn alike by young and old. The town is very unhealthy, and may at any time be a prey to a destructive epidemic. Local sanitation, not being necessary to the German Army, is totally neglected. There are no sewers worthy of the name, and the air is most malodorous. It is burdened with caste, and divided and subdivided into petty cliques. A pompous and ridiculous etiquette prevails everywhere; but good manners, or even social decency, are rarely considered. The women are singularly unattractive; have vulgar faces, big feet and hands; eat with their knives, and drink beer to stupefaction. It is evident that some of our English cousins so heartily dislike Berlin that they can see very little, if any, good in its entirety.

Prince Paul Demidoff has for years attracted a deal of attention in Paris, and since he disposed of his San Donato art collection, the boulevard journals have many references to his life and peculiarities. He can certainly be set down among the eccentric millionaires. He is now 39. When he went to Paris he was but 18, and, not having entered into possession of his fortune—his uncle was then living—his income was quite modest. He was handsome, being tall, slender, elegant in form and manners. His complexion was pale, though somewhat bronzed; his hair and mustache brown; his forehead open and high; his eyes light-blue, soft and languid, veiled by long lashes. Under a skin of satin he had muscles of steel; he was made to resist life and triumph over life. He always wore shoes, a short coat, and round hat, and never a waistcoat, even in the coldest weather. He hired furnished lodgings at No. 25 Faubourg Saint Honoré, and there began his famous soirées and suppers, to which men alone were invited. Soon after he became a member of the Cercle de la Rue Royale. He was not, however, a regular gamester; he played only at times, but played boldly and heavily, as the Demidoffs have always done. From the Faubourg he removed to the Rue du Marché d'Aguesseau, taking with him the same merry fellows, at whose head were Grammont, Caderousse, Juigné, and Gaston de Saint Maurice. For a while he had a passion for hunting, and rented some game preserves near Rambouillet. He had all the instincts of the Slav race. His eccentricity was carried occasionally to extremes. He would sometimes call up all his servants at the dead of night, have all the windows opened, and take an ice-cold bath. He had constantly at his bedside a decanter of iced champagne, from which he drank until morning; but he was never intoxicated. He would send for five or six servants every now and then, and compel them to fight in his presence, rewarding the victor handsomely. At 26, he married the Princess Metchersky, set up a fine hotel, which he made a veritable museum, in the Rue Jean-Jougon. He relinquished his past mode of life, became a devoted husband, and was nearly heart-broken when his wife died in childbirth. He retired from society; he grew to be an anchorite; he waxed very pious; his charity was as boundless as his extravagance had been. He took a small apartment in the Rue Milan; he dressed like a Quaker; he was niggardly to himself and prodigal to the poor; he treasured up all the relics and souvenirs of his marriage. Suddenly he grew weary of seclusion and grief. Touched by ambition, he hurried off to Russia, was appointed Governor of Kieff, and held the place for five years. He tired of that in turn. He resigned, went to Italy; settled at the Palace of San Donato, where he brought his second wife, Princess Troubetskoi, daughter of the Princess Lise Troubetskoi, so well known to Parisians. He has never left San Donato since; but now he intends to occupy the Villa de Pratolino, near Fiesole, where nothing remains but the ruins of the superb château which was once the home of the romantic loves of Francesco de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the renowned Venetian beauty, Bianca Capello. The restoration of the château will occupy Demidoff's time, and give him an opportunity to be such an art-patron as he has never been before. It will be his new passion, and will last until another has been kindled.

NEW TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Albany, April 7.—Benjamin L. Brigg, of New-York, and William B. Watkins, of West Orange, N. J., have filed articles of association of the Watkins Automatic Signal Telegraph Company. The capital is fixed at $900,000. The principal line will be run through Broadway and the adjacent streets of New-York, and additional circuits will be constructed within the United States.

A LARGE CLAIM SETTLED.

Hartford, April 7.—James G. Batterson has agreed with the Capitol Commissioners upon the settlement of his claim against the State, on contracts for building the new State-house, upon which there was a disagreement. The amount voted by the Legislature—$113,500—for the settlement of the claim in full, was to-day accepted by Mr. Batterson.

THE NEWPORT CASINO MANAGERS.

Newport, R. I., April 7.—The Treasurer of the Newport Casino, chosen yesterday, is John N. A. Griswold, not John T. Griswold. Henry Ledyard and George R. Fearing, of the Governing Committee, are of Newport, not of New-York. The Mr. Baldwin, of the Governing Committee, is Columbus C. Baldwin, of New-York, not Commodore Baldwin, United States Navy.

SMALL-POX AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 7.—Three cases of well-defined small-pox were reported in this city to-day. The disease is said to have come from Richton and Monee, two small stations on the Illinois Central Railroad. Health Commissioner Dewolf is very uneasy over the appearance of the disease.

GRANT SURE OF SUCCESS

FIGURES WHICH NO OTHER CANDIDATE CAN PRESENT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. GEORGE C. GORHAM—HE ESTIMATES A MAJORITY OF OVER 200 FOR GRANT IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—BLAINE AND SHERMAN'S COMBINED VOTE ONLY 274—ALL SORTS OF TRICKERY TO DEFEAT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The *Post* of this city will print to-morrow a report of an interview with George C. Gorham, who was for many years Secretary of the Senate and Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Gorham believes that the nomination of ex-President Grant is as certain as the assembling of the Chicago Convention, and that there is no danger of a defection in the Pennsylvania delegation. "The statement that the delegation contains men who will cast their votes against Gen. Grant is as false," he says, "as were the bogus lists of alleged local committeemen of Pennsylvania, published directly after the State Convention. Men were then paraded as anti-Grant committeemen who had no existence, and whose names were probably taken from old lists of New-York hotel arrivals. If these 58 Grant men are not sound, then the committee of nine which selected them was not sound. If the committee of nine was not true, then that was the fault of Chairman Errett, by whom they were appointed. If Mr. Errett is not for Grant, then nobody is, and Cameron and his friends are simpletons. All statements that there is any defection in the Pennsylvania delegation are an insult to the intelligence of the well-informed and an impudent fraud upon the uninformed."

Mr. Gorham's opinion of the position of the New-York delegation is virtually the same, and he does not believe that there are any of the New-York delegates who will not be bound by their instructions. "Gen. Grant's opponents," he says, "now know that the question of his nomination depends only upon himself, and that no one but himself can prevent it." Criticising the list of votes claimed by Mr. Blaine, recently published by the Blaine Club, he declares that the list contains 142 of the votes which are most certain for Grant, and 86 others which are at least debatable, and which will probably be cast for Grant. This leaves 131, which he thinks are all Mr. Blaine can claim. These he apportions as follows: Maine, 14; New-Hampshire, 10; Rhode Island, 5; half of Indiana, 15; Michigan, 22; Iowa, 22; Minnesota, 10; Kansas, 10; Oregon, 6; Dakota, 2; Idaho, 2; Arizona, 2; New-Mexico, 2; Montana, 2; Washington, 2; Wyoming, 2; Utah, 2; District of Columbia, 1. The 86 debatable votes he places as follows: California, 12; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 10; Nebraska, 6; New-Jersey, 10; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 20. He does not believe that Blaine has a shadow of a chance to get the following, which were claimed: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 4; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 13, (out of the 28 claimed;) Kentucky, 5; Massachusetts, 10; Mississippi, 8; Nevada, 6; New-York, 15; Pennsylvania, 20; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 8; Virginia, 8; total, 140.

Sherman, in Mr. Gorham's opinion, will secure Ohio's 44 votes; half of North Carolina, 20; and probably enough more in the South to make 100. He declares that Federal officers are busy in the South telling Grant's friends that the ex-President will not allow his name to be used. Mr. Edmunds has informed the public that the use of his name is distasteful to him. Mr. Gorham does not think that other candidates will have votes. "If Blaine carries all the doubtful States," he says, "and if Sherman carries Ohio and his subordinates South can hurry on the Grant mask soon enough to get him 56 votes in that section, the vote of Blaine would be 217, and that of Sherman 100, making the combined opposition 317. I do not concede that any such vote is probable—it is only possible. I think it the very utmost that continued and vigorous fighting could possibly accomplish. This would leave Grant 437, being a majority of 120 over both. If he has half of the 86 doubtful votes it would give him 480, against a combined opposition of 274, being a majority of 206 over all."

The great activity in the Blaine and Sherman camps leads Mr. Gorham to entertain a very decided opinion that an organized effort is being made to create conditions so disagreeable that the candidacy will be distasteful to Gen. Grant. "But," he continues, he "cannot be driven into a hole by coarse assaults such as are now being made upon him. It is an effort to frighten a man who was never scared, to disturb the nerves of a man of iron nerve. He will not be likely to forego, under compulsion, the right which he enjoys in common with every American citizen of constitutional age of being the choice of some of his fellow-citizens for the Presidency. The tricks of the anti-third termers, as they call themselves, are just such as were resorted to against his second nomination, and now, as then, self-respect would seem to compel him to refrain from forbidding his own nomination. He has never been a seeker for the place; but those of his friends with whom I talk believe that he will continue to be an eligible private citizen, and that he will not in the slightest degree interfere to influence the public judgment, or to discourage the people from making a free choice, even though he should be that choice."

Mr. Gorham does not fear a bolt at Chicago. "Grant was nominated in 1872," he says, "against a much more formidable bolt than any which can now be caused by his opponents. The convention is not likely to be controlled by any threats from overgrown children. Gen. Grant's supporters act voluntarily, and do not flood the country with documents such as Blaine and Sherman are sowing broadcast." Mr. Gorham thinks that the ex-President is the only Republican candidate who can carry New-York and some of the Southern States, for the reason that, while he represents the cause of law and order, he evidently thinks that the time has come when obedience to national authority can best be secured by a temperate spirit, and the assumption that the body of the people in the whole country are peacefully inclined. His candidacy, he believes, will divide the Southern whites, and in this way work for national unity. "The struggle between the sections," says Mr. Gorham, "has been long, and both sides are exhausted. The time is ripe for reconciliation, and I believe Grant is to be the apostle. He evidently desires to see peace and good-fellowship between the different sections of the country. He will surrender no principle, condone no offenses, tolerate no denial of the rights of citizens. But 'the soft answer which turneth away wrath' he has, as I said, already given. In this all Republicans can uphold him, and when they do the Democratic Party will cease to be the South. I never have thought that any other name than his would be presented at Chicago, and that belief grows stronger and stronger every day. No candidate will oppose him at the convention unless he runs away. He has never been known to run when in doing so he had to leave enemies behind him."

GEN. GRANT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—Gen. Grant had a reception this forenoon at the residence of Col. James Lewis, and afterward visited Straight University, where he was received by the school children. Later in the day the General visited Mayor Patton, at the City Hall. This afternoon he held a reception at the residence of Gov. Pinchback, mainly for the members of the Colored Men's Protective Union. The Governor's residence was handsomely decorated.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from M. W. Harrington, of Ann Arbor, the announcement of the discovery by J. M. Schaeberle, of Ann Arbor, on April 6, at 12 o'clock P. M. Ann Arbor mean time, of a comet with a tail 3 minutes long, in 7 hours 20 minutes right ascension, and 84° 25' north declination, with a daily motion of —30 minutes in right ascension, and 48 minutes south.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Jackson & Morse, grain exporters, of this city, failed to-day. The failure is believed to be due to wheat speculations in Chicago. The liabilities are about $80,000.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Babcock Manufacturing Company made a voluntary assignment to-day in favor of David Bright. The liabilities are $216,[illegible] 87, and the assets $86,849 42. Among the larger creditors are Matthew Baffle, $41,000; [illegible] H. Higgins, $23,000; John V. Farwell, $10,000; Mrs. Julia Bay, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $10,500; the Champion Fire-Extinguisher Company, of Louisville, Ky., $19,000; Enos Myers, $5,500; S. R. Williams, $3,000; W. Warren, $2,000; J. C. Wheeler, $2,500.

AMUSEMENTS.

LES HUGUENOTS.

Meyerbeer was 42 years old when his grandest opera, "Les Huguenots," was first produced in Paris in 1836. Before this date his successes had been only local and occasional, and there was a strong opposition to his characteristic methods of composition, which had been manifested in Berlin and other capitals. But the new opera immediately came into favor, and was received everywhere with applause, and is to-day, after nearly a half century, recognized to be the best example of the genius of the composer, and as interesting musically speaking as it is imposing in its dramatic effects. The performance last night was a great improvement on that of last week, and, barring some untoward circumstances, was brilliant. It is no small effort for an impresario to supply seven artists equal to the adequate representation of such a work as "Les Huguenots" in the solo parts. Mr. Mapleson's company may be fairly credited on this occasion with a powerful performance. The only weak part was the Marcel of Herr Behrens, which fact was all the more noticeable in that the rôle offers great opportunities to an actor and a concrete basso profundo. Herr Behrens was excessively tame and dull, and sang without the least spirit. The other artists, however, atoned for this lack of force. Mme. Ambre was admirable in Valentine, and compared favorably with her predecessors. Her voice was in excellent condition, and she sang the music with dramatic inspiration and with so much artistic skill as to excite the admiration of the musical portion of the audience. It was the best performance that Mme. Ambre has given since her first appearance in the company and it deserves to be ranked among the best that has been heard in New-York. The substitution of Miss Cary as the Page was a felicitous circumstance. She was in every respect a great improvement on the artist who was last heard in the rôle, and she received much applause, which she certainly deserved. The beautiful aria in the first act, "Nobil donna e tanto onesta," was given with perfect effect, and throughout the opera this favorite singer was worthy of the highest praise. Mlle. Marimon's Marguerite was equal to her first performance, and was in keeping with the high standard of the other artists. Signor Campanini, notwithstanding the evident fact that he was hoarse, gave a noble representation of Raoul. The third act, with the grand scene at its close, was magnificently rendered, and the zeal with which the great tenor sang his part entitles him to the most generous consideration and to the acknowledgments of the public. Most artists would, under the circumstances, have refused the necessary sacrifice, but Signor Campanini was never more painstaking and spirited, and acted with all his customary fire and wonderful power. Both Signori Del Puente and Galassi were at their best in the rôles of Nevers and San Bris, and the minor parts were unusually well done. The chorus was somewhat unsteady at times, and there was a suggestion of uncertainty occasionally about the orchestra, but in a performance of such general excellence these were minor faults. The scenic and spectacular effects were well managed. "Les Huguenots" is announced at the Brooklyn Academy for Friday evening, there being no opera in New-York on that date. Saturday afternoon "La Favorita" will be given in New-York, with the same cast as before, which includes Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Del Puente.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. E. H. Gouge will profit by the extra performance announced to be given at the Union-Square Theatre this afternoon.

The second Thursday afternoon concert at the cosy little Madison-Square Theatre will be given to-day. Miss Thursby, Mr. Fritsch, and a number of other well-known artists are announced.

Mr. Maurice Grau's French opera company will give a matinée performance to-day, of Herold's charming opera "Le Pre aux Clercs," at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, commencing at 2 o'clock. Sunday evening they may also be heard in a concert at the same establishment. The company will play at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Thursday and Saturday evenings and also at a matinée on Saturday.

Mr. John Lavine's fifth annual concert, which is to take place at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next, will be the best that this indefatigable manager has given. Mr. Theodore Thomas, with a grand orchestra, will be a powerful attraction to the lovers of music, and with such solo artists as Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Max Pinner for the piano, and Miss Thursby to sing, Mr. Lavine should receive a substantial reward as the result of his enterprise.

Mr. Franz Rummel's testimonial benefit concert takes place to-night at Steinway Hall, and promises to be well worthy the attention of the musical public. The list of artists already published is sufficient guarantee of the high character of the concert. As to the programme, it contains several numbers which can be but rarely heard, such as the Bach concerto for four pianos, and the Rubinstein quintet for piano, flute, clarionet, bassoon, and horn, and some attractive vocal selections.

MR. MAPLESON'S ARRANGEMENTS.

TO GIVE ITALIAN OPERA FOR FIVE YEARS IN THE IMPROVED ACADEMY—PROMISES FOR NEXT SEASON.

It is authoritatively stated that the negotiations between Mr. Mapleson and the Directors of the Academy of Music have resulted in an agreement satisfactory in every respect to the former, as every concession and improvement asked for has been granted. By this agreement, which will be signed by the parties at the meeting of the Directors this afternoon, Mr. Mapleson secures the Academy for five years, or until the Spring of 1886, free of rent, the stockholders to have free use of their seats as at present. The alterations in the building, as already described, will be made as a part of the agreement. Mr. Mapleson is to have the absolutely free use of the building one night in each season for his benefit. In return for the concessions made, Mr. Mapleson binds himself to produce grand opera on a generous scale and, for a period of five years, to have no connection with any other house in New-York City, either on his own behalf or that of any other company, with which he may be connected, in the way of giving operatic performances.

Mr. Mapleson said to the TIMES reporter last evening that a full and satisfactory understanding had been arrived at between himself and the Directors—in fact that the agreement between them, embodying the terms he had proposed, was virtually concluded. He corrected one statement made as to the sale of the new boxes that would be made with the contemplated improvements in the building. These, he said, would be reserved and sold only to the public. As he had agreed with the Directors, he should bring the best talent to this City. From his experience he was now able to know and cater to the taste of the opera-goers of New-York, and should do so. To this end he had secured Nilsson and Gerster for his next season, neither of whom ever sang better than at present. In the next season in New-York Nilsson would sing in "Faust," "Mignon," and in Boito's new opera "Mefistofele," which is founded on Goethe's "Faust," but written three years before the production of Gounod's opera of that name. This opera will be brought out with great magnificence. Nilsson will also sing in "The Huguenots," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," and "Lohengrin." Gerster will sing in "Dinorah," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Sonnambula," "Linda," "Hamlet," "Mireille," (a comparatively new opera by Gounod,) "Star of the North," and "I Puritani." Mr. Mapleson said that he should return to New-York in the third week in October next.

Referring to the proposition to build a new opera-house in this City, Mr. Mapleson said that without doubt the time would come when a new house would be required, and would of necessity then be built. "But $600,000 will only build the outer shell," he said. "If New-York is to have an opera-house, it will cost four times that $600,000, if the cost of the ground is to be included. To hurry up a new building such as the new company proposes in the next year, would be simply sinking valuable capital, which should be held for use when the time arrived for commencing such an enterprise. When this time arrived, such a man would meet with the hearty co-operation of himself and the Directors of the Academy. But it was a matter that required much time and study and a great outlay of money. The Paris Opera-house had been 18 years in building and even now the Directors were petitioning for $300,000 to aid in its completion. It would not have been opened, at the present time had not the old opera-house in the Rue Lepelletier been destroyed by fire. Mr. Mapleson said that a far greater amount than that subscribed to build an opera-house in New-York had been spent upon his building in London, and it was only completed to the second stage. If one was to be built in New-York, it must be one that the City would be proud of, or it never could be successful. Let the work abide its time, and it would meet with the co-operation and support of all." "According to the new arrangements," continued Mr. Mapleson, "I can guarantee satisfaction to all. If they will all only rally around me, I will see that everything is done for them, and we shall all be as happy as bees in Summer [illegible]."

THE WEST POINT MYSTERY

THE COLORED CADET'S TROUBLES.

WHITTAKER DENYING THE ASSERTION THAT HE INJURED HIMSELF—ASKING A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

WEST POINT, April 7.—Some of the leading officers at West Point discredit the statement that colored Cadet Whittaker, who was found with hands and feet bound and ears cut, committed the act on himself. They say that his life at the Academy makes any such theory untenable, as he has always been straightforward and frank, and, as Gen. Schofield says, has been reported less than any other cadet in the corps. When he entered the hospital yesterday, the steward exclaimed, "Hello, what are you here for?" Whittaker burst into tears and replied, "They tried to kill me last night." They say it was utterly impossible for him to tie himself as he was found. Not only was he bound hand and foot, but his feet were tied to the iron bedstead. His wrists were tied together tightly, and then his hands were bound with straps. One of the officers says: "It looks to me as if the boys had got into his room for the purpose of raising the devil with him, and went further than they intended. To say that he did this himself to excite sympathy, so as to be helped through the coming June examination is absurd. He has already gone through three months of the course, and if he is found deficient, that ends him, regardless of anything that may happen to him now. The idea, too, that he injured himself so as to be sent to the hospital is also absurd, for he said himself he was not in pain, or badly injured, and was ready for his studies. As yet no one is justified in charging that he did the deed, for there is no evidence proving that fact. True, each and every cadet positively denies any knowledge of the affair, but if one, two, or three of them did have a hand in it, would they be likely to say they did? On the contrary, if there are cadets bad enough to commit such a crime, are they not bad enough to deny it to save themselves, knowing it is a felony, subject to imprisonment?"

The examination of each member of the Cadet Corps was concluded late yesterday, and each and every one denies any knowledge whatever of the matter. Gen. Schofield said to-day that it had been thoroughly demonstrated that not a cadet had any hand in the matter, and that there were indications that Whittaker might have committed the act himself; but this, said he, "is mere conjecture," and it would not be right to make the charge against him until further evidence was obtained. When asked how Whittaker could tie himself as he was found, the General replied he might have had an accomplice. He says that little contradictions in statements made by Whittaker help to confirm suspicions against him. If he was beaten it was singular that no bruises were found on him at the hospital. The hasty charge, however, that he himself did the work, is not yet borne out by the facts in the case; but if any plausible evidence looking that way comes to light, Whittaker will be brought before Gen. Schofield to answer interrogatories. The writing in the note of warning which Whittaker says he received last Sunday, has been compared with his handwriting through a microscope, and it is stated that similarities have been detected, though on that point Gen. Schofield says the writing will be taken to New-York to obtain the views of experts. There is no doubt that there is a strong feeling in certain quarters at West Point against the colored cadet, for, as a clerk in one of the offices says, "he has been ostracised ever since he has been here." But he has been well and fairly treated by Gen. Schofield. The evidence that he did not commit the outrage on himself is much stronger than the conjectural evidence that he did.

Gen. Schofield had an interview this afternoon with Whittaker, and told him of the impressions that he tied and cut himself. Whittaker emphatically and persistently denied this, and asked what could be his motive. He also asked for a court of inquiry, which Gen. Schofield has ordered for Friday morning, open to the public. Gen. Schofield says the opinion that Whittaker did the work himself is mere conjecture, which idea the court of inquiry may or may not dispel.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The reported outrage at the West Point Academy upon Cadet Whittaker was very generally discussed here to-day, and universally denounced. In the House Mr. McCook, of New-York, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate to the House all the facts in the case, but its adoption was prevented by an objection from Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, who represents the district from which Cadet Whittaker was appointed. His Democratic colleagues begged Mr. Aiken to withdraw his objection, but he stubbornly refused. Mr. Aiken assigned no reason for obstructing the passage of the resolution. The story that Whittaker mutilated himself is not credited at the War Department.

WHAT GEN. SCHOFIELD SAYS.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Commandant at West Point, was at the St. James Hotel last evening. The General evinced a perfect willingness to give all the information in his power regarding the alleged outrage upon Cadet Whittaker, but said that there was little to tell which the newspapers had not already published. When pressed to give his opinion as to the author, or authors, of the outrage, he said that he had no right to an opinion, as he was ultimately to pass upon the facts in the case, and until they were properly and officially before him, he must decline to commit himself to any opinion which might prejudice his judgment. "I have ordered a court of inquiry," said the General, "and it will convene on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at West Point. It will be composed of three officers on duty at the Academy, and I shall return to West Point to-morrow morning to designate them. This court will hold open sessions, take all the evidence available, and then report the facts which it finds to me. When these are officially before me I shall know what to do. Just at present I do not know what to do. If the evidence shall show the probable guilt of some person or persons, I can order a court-martial to try the guilty. If it shall show that Whittaker himself is the guilty person, I may court-martial him, or the President, upon being given notice of the facts, may dismiss him in disgrace. The court of inquiry is simply a preliminary court to determine whether any crime at all has been committed."

"What has been the result," was asked, "of your investigation so far?"

"So far as it has proceeded, we have found nothing whatever to justify us in suspecting any of the Cadets of the Academy to have had any knowledge whatever of the outrage. The talk about the Southern cadets having a motive to outrage Whittaker is simply nonsense. He has been treated very kindly by all his companions, and there is no evidence whatever, so far as I know, to implicate any of them in the mysterious transactions of Monday night or Tuesday morning. As I said before, I have no opinion to express, and no right to an opinion on the subject at present, but the general sentiment among the officers and cadets at West Point is, that Whittaker himself was the author of the alleged outrage, and that this will be proved when the Court of Inquiry assembles."

"Upon what known facts is this opinion based?"

"Well, there are several discrepancies in the boy's story, which seem to cast a doubt over its truth in many particulars. When found, he was apparently unconscious, but we know now that this unconsciousness was not real. The Doctor examined him carefully, and has pronounced it as his judgment that he had not lost his senses, and that he was feigning insensibility when found by the officers. His face was covered with blood, and this he said came from a blow which he had received on the nose. He also said that he had been knocked senseless by a blow on the top of the head. Now, examination proves that he was not struck either on the nose or on the top of the head. Here are three distinct points on which it is proved that he has testified falsely. He claims that the outrage was perpetrated about 2 o'clock in the morning. Two cadets were sleeping in a room on one side of him, and one in a room on the other side. Yet he remained without giving an alarm or even screaming until missed at reveille and hunted up. His feet were tied to the bed, but his hands were only fastened loosely together, and he could easily have untied his feet and escaped from the room to give the alarm had he wanted to do so. It is on these discrepancies in his story that the general sentiment of West Point is founded."

"Has the handwriting of the notice which he claims was sent to him, warning him of danger, been identified?"

"Not fully as yet, but I have no doubt that it will be. The note is evidently written in a disguised hand, but it bears a strong resemblance to Cadet Whittaker's own writing. Steps will be taken to discover, if possible, where the paper on which the notice is written was purchased, and who bought it. These are all matters for the Court of Inquiry, however, and at present none of the points which I have mentioned can have the least bearing on the military reputation of Cadet Whittaker. All that I can say at present is that I have not the least doubt that the mystery will be fully cleared up by the investigation that is about to take place, and that appearances now strongly indicate the innocence of the cadets who have been accused of perpetrating the outrage. Whittaker, himself, is doing well to-day. The slits in his ears from which the blood flowed, are very slight, and he has really sustained no permanent injury. The Secretary of War has been given notice of the facts in the case, so far as I know them myself, but of course no action will be taken by the Government until I have completed all preliminaries at West Point. Supposing Whittaker to have perpetrated the outrage on himself, several motives might be urged as prompting the deed. He might hope to get into the hospital, and remain there until the examination was passed; or he might hope to gain a commission in the Army without graduating."

THE PROPOSED NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

An informal meeting of a number of the gentlemen who have in hand the project of building a new opera-house in this City was held yesterday afternoon at the office of James A. Roosevelt, No. 32 Pine-street, and the necessary preliminary steps were taken toward the immediate furtherance of their plan. Among those present were Robert Goelet and George H. Warren, who have been the leading spirits in the enterprise; also George G. Haven, G. P. Wetmore, James A. Roosevelt, Albert Roosevelt, and others. These few were called together from among the many subscribers to the proposed corporation to obtain their signatures to the application for articles of incorporation, to be filed with the Secretary of State. The document which was handed around for signatures read as follows:

We, the undersigned, George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, R. I.; George Henry Warren, of the City of Troy, N. Y.; George G. Haven, Robert Goelet, James A. Roosevelt, and William K. Vanderbilt, of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that we propose to form a company, of the class of limited liability companies, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to provide for the organization and regulating of certain business corporations, passed June 21, 1875, and do hereby set forth:

First—The name of the said corporation is to be the Metropolitan Opera-House Company of New-York, Limited.

Second—The object and nature of the business for which said corporation is to be formed is for the business of encouraging and cultivating a taste for music, literature, and the arts, and for erecting and maintaining and renting a building, or buildings, for that purpose, and that the locality of the said business is to be in the City of New-York.

Third—The amount of the capital stock of the said corporation is to be $600,000.

Fourth—The number of shares which the capital stock shall consist of is to be 6,000, and the par value of each share is to be $100.

Fifth—The location of the principal business office of the said corporation is to be in the City of New-York.

Sixth—The duration of the said corporation is to be for the term of 50 years.

The application was signed by the gentlemen named in the opening clause, and was forwarded to the Secretary of State, at Albany, yesterday afternoon. No other business was transacted. It is understood that a general meeting of the subscribers will be called, through Robert Goelet, as soon as a return shall have been received from the application.

To inquiries for further information with regard to the project, Mr. Roosevelt said that in its present embryo state there was little to add to the statement already published in THE TIMES. A number of gentlemen of wealth feeling the necessity of a new opera-house capable of meeting the requirements of a City like New-York, had met together and subscribed a sufficient amount of money to secure this. In the plan proposed for its management the price of the boxes was placed at $10,000 each, and 55 gentlemen had in all subscribed for 60 boxes, two or three of their number subscribing for two and three boxes. This gave a total promised subscription of $600,000, and, while there was many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, there was now little doubt of the successful incorporation of the Metropolitan Opera-house Company and the ultimate erection of a building that should honor the City. It was too early yet to fairly consider the details. It was intended to locate the proposed opera-house near the vicinity of Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street as possible. Mr. Roosevelt said he had in his possession plans of the leading opera-houses in Europe, and in the proposed structure it was intended to combine the best features in these to make it second to none. It was not best at present, he considered, to make public the entire list of subscribers, but among them were the following: Robert Goelet, George H. Warren, George G. Haven, William K. Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, G. P. Wetmore, J. A. Roosevelt, A. Iselin, J. P. Morgan, R. T. Wilson, Albert Roosevelt, W. W. Astor, J. J. Astor, Henry Morgan, George Kemp, Mayor Cooper, Buchanan Winthrop, C. G. Franklin, and H. W. Gray. The price at which the boxes will be sold, $10,000, will not in the new company entitle the subscriber to its free use, for when occupied the stated admission fee would be required. Mr. Roosevelt said the articles of incorporation could be expected in a very short time, and then the future course of the company could be quickly marked out and work begun in earnest.

THE CHANNING CENTENARY.

More than 3,000 persons attended the Channing centennial meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. The floral decorations were rich, the front of the stage resembling a huge parterre of choice flowers and tropical plants. Enormous white calla lilies peeped out of green beds of fern and smilax, and costly bouquets adorned the speakers' table. Depending from the stage chandelier was the floral motto, "1780—Channing—1880," in white letters on a green background. Salcedo, the cornetist, and a select choir from several churches supplied the music. A. A. Low presided, and on the stage sat ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, Joshua M. Van Cott, Chief-Justice Neilson, Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Nye, the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, J. S. T. Stranahan, George William Curtis, the Rev. Dr. Lord, Charles Storrs, ex-Judge Greenwood, Demas Barnes, Col. Rodney C. Ward, A. W. Tenney, Ripley Ropes, and 150 others.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis, of the First Congregational Church of Boston, said that Channing was so wonderfully endowed with the prophetic faculty that in him it amounted to positive genius. He was from first to last a great Gospel preacher. People came to hear him because he didn't strain every nerve, and lay himself out to attract them. His was good, sound Gospel preaching. It was true, he founded no sect, but what of that? It was perhaps better that he did not—we had too many sects now. We had so many in fact that it was difficult to separate them. [Applause and laughter.] Channing would always be known as one of those who had great Christian optimism. His fame had spread throughout Christendom, and when so distinguished a visitor as Dean Stanley came to this country one of the first places he asked to be shown was Channing's tomb in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

The Rev. Robert Collyer remarked that Channing was a man who didn't like to be praised to his face. His radicalism was broad and wise, and one of his most beautiful and noble qualities was his perpetual sympathy with all sorts of thinkers on all sorts of subjects. He thought Mary Wollstonecraft, for instance, was one of the greatest women in the world. The crowd that flocked about him were like the crowd that flocked about David in the cave of Adullam—discontented, distressed, and many of them in debt. He, [the speaker,] for one liked that grand sympathy with the differences of men.

The Rev. James M. Pullman, of New-York, delivered a short and witty address, and George William Curtis spoke of Channing's connection with the anti-slavery crusade. The Rev. U. N. Sims, of the Summerfield Methodist Church, of Brooklyn paid a graceful tribute to Channing from a Methodist stand-point, and then the audience, who for an hour and a half, had been fretting to hear Mr. Beecher, were gratified at the sight of the Plymouth Parson.

Mr. Beecher, whose glowing face and white hair contrasted strongly with the ferns and smilax by which he was bordered, began by saying that it was very late, and that if Channing was alive he would have been in bed and snoring an hour ago. [Laughter and applause.] In his [Beecher's] boyhood Unitarians generally were considered children of the devil, and Channing was thought to be especially demented. [Laughter.] The speaker's father—Lyman Beecher—and Channing used to bombard each other like a couple of man-of-war in the Gulf Stream. [Laughter.] If they had met in Heaven since, what intense surprise each must have felt at finding the other there! The same Lyman Beecher whom, as he had already remarked, had been honored by being his father, [shouts of laughter,] never saw an Arminian enter his church, but he gave him the biggest dose he could, with a view to curing his heresy. In those days each denomination considered itself the special depository of grace and goodness, and the only time that the ministers could be induced to mingle peacefully was on the Fourth of July—and scarcely then. God was nowhere in those times. He must have been infinitely indebted to all the ministers of the 15 different denominations. [Laughter.] "Give us a God," cried Mr. Beecher in enthusiasm, "that does not need to be apologized for!" The old iron-clad theology of Calvin must be laid aside in a museum; it was good enough in barbarian times like the Middle Ages and the Reformation, but it wouldn't do now. There was a screw loose in it somewhere, and the doctors (of divinity) were screwing here and screwing there and screwing everywhere, but without mending matters. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Beecher spoke affectionately of the Catholic Church as "our mother, Rome," and of "her eldest daughter, the Episcopal Church." He said that there never was any religion in catechism or confession, and that real religion was free and unconstrained love for God and Christ in the heart of every man. The religion of antipathies and theological hatred was dead. [Applause.]

TRYING TO FOOL A SULTAN

THE DANGER OF PLAYING PRANKS IN A PALACE.

ABDUL HAMID AND THE CONSPIRATORS—A WICKED NEPHEW, AN OFFICER OF THE GUARD, AND A HIRED YOUNG MAN IN JAIL.

An amusing story, involving also some serious features, and bristling all the way through with the essential points for the plot of a rare opera-bouffe, is told by Mr. Oscanyan, formerly Turkish Consul at this port, who has obtained the facts in late correspondence received by him from Constantinople. Some two or three months ago there was telegraphed from Turkey a brief statement that a conspiracy against the life of the Sultan Abdul Hamid and the safety of his realm had been discovered and frustrated, and that several arrests of prominent parties involved had been made. Since then no further details of the affair have been made public. It now appears that this regicidal and revolutionary plot had its origin in a shallow and thoroughly farcical Court intrigue designed to advance the interests of two ambitious individuals, while the third was probably hired for gain to do his share in the job. The first of these is a vain but enterprising young man named Papadopoulas—an individual who, having failed in business, was living on the bounty of and under the same roof with, his uncle, one Dimitriados, in the village of Arnaoutkeoy, a suburb of Constantinople, on the Bosphorus. The second conspirator is no less a personage than Georgaki Bey, Aristarchi, a brother of Aristarchi Bey, the Minister of Turkey to the United States now at Washington. The third man in the intrigue was a vainglorious youth, by name Galanaki, of no very great social importance in himself, but willing to take a hand in any grand enterprise where fame, decoration, or the favor of his superiors was to be gained. Papadopoulas is probably a sort of hare-brained scapegrace sort of Byzantine swell or man-about-town. Georgaki Bey, through family and political influence holds a position in the imperial household as an officer of the Sultan's body-guard. Though living so near the glamour of the throne, however, it appears he did not enjoy much favor from his monarch, and the Sultan, though, from motives of State policy, tolerating Georgaki's occupancy of the post of honor did not condescend even to speak to him. The officer of the guard tried in various ways to win the Sultan's smile, but to no avail, and his position was a purely nominal one, as Abdul Hamid's repugnance to him was so great that he seldom discharged his duties for fear of being frowned upon.

Georgaki Bey is of Greek extraction, and his family belong to the Greek Church. This unhappy courtier, in his efforts to please the sovereign, even went so far recently as to abjure the faith of his fathers, renounce the Greek Church, and embrace Islamism. To do this in a Mohammedan land is to make a sacrifice that can scarcely be equalled or appreciated in the United States, and was a strong bid for the encouragement of the fanatical party in power as the administration. In renouncing his faith it was also necessary that he should renounce his family name—for the giaour name or title is no longer allowed to be borne by one who is a believer in Mohammed. Georgaki therefore adopted the proud Moslem title of Seif Ullah, which was the name given to Khaled, a prominent General under the caliphate of Omar the Great, and signifies "The Sword of God." Papadopoulas, having conceived a dislike for his uncle, who, in turn, did not entertain any great respect for his nephew's qualities, and knowing of Seif Ullah's ambition to please the Sultan, conceived a plan which he thought would cut two ways at once, and imparted it to the latter. He proposed, in short, to emulate the example of the rash youth Latude, who for his efforts to play upon the sympathies and gratitude of Mme. La Pompadour, paid the heavy penalty of some 30 years' sojourn in the Bastile. The plan was carried out, and Seif Ullah was to have the honor of discovering the wicked plot to the Sultan. As he was not permitted to address him orally, he resorted to the pen to communicate the intelligence, and wrote a portentous letter to Abdul Hamid, informing his Majesty to the effect that there was a desperate scheme to take his life and to overturn the Empire; that for the purposes of this foul enterprise there were concealed in the house of Dimitriados a large quantity of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, hand-grenades, and other terrible implements and elements of destruction; and further, that a certain well-known banker, named Zarifa, was also planning and preparing for a revolutionary outbreak in the capital by causing the pupils in certain Greek academies and colleges to be instructed in military science and tactics, and that Zarifa imported and paid Greek instructors for the purpose. The Sultan and his Ministers were naturally aroused, and there was a vast, though secret, commotion at the awful news. Forthwith an iradé, or royal edict, was issued for the arrest of Dimitriados and Zarifa, and they were taken into custody. This was the news of conspiracy telegraphed to the whole world.

But it appears now that Hafiz Pasha, of Bulgarian fame, the hero of the Batak massacre and who is now Prefect of Police at Constantinople, has some of the qualities of a detective and "smelled a rat" in the bin. He regarded the high reputation of the banker and the merchant is of some account, and the fact that they were not in the way of life or of political or personal interest to be engaged in such a scheme. There was no apparent motive for it, and he suspected that there was something wrong about the clues, and that things were not what they seemed to be. He put his secret agents at work and in a short time found that Galanaki had bought the warlike munitions, that Papadopoulas had secreted them in his dear old uncle's cellar, and that Zarifa was merely a public-spirited citizen, who took a deep interest in the welfare of the Greek schools and spent his money to aid them. Finally, he found that Seif Ullah was privy to the whole operation, and the result is that Dimitriados and Zarifa have been restored to the bosoms of their respective families, and "the Sword of God" and his wicked partners are like their prototype, Latude, in jail awaiting deliverance and forgiveness for fooling with a sovereign.

HARRIMAN—SANDS.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN A FIFTH-AVENUE CHURCH.

Not less than a thousand people, embracing representatives of our best society, assembled in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to witness the ceremony of marriage performed by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., whose appropriate wedding addresses have become proverbial in Presbyterian circles. The contracting parties were Mr. Samuel S. Sands, Jr., of this City, and Miss Annie Harriman, second daughter of Mr. Oliver Harriman, No. 24 West Fifty-seventh-street. The bride was dressed in a toilet, imported from Paris, of white satin en train, with square corsage trimmed with point lace, and garniture of white lilac blossoms and camellia Cook roses. A splendid parure of diamonds, presented by her grandfather, and a set of the same brilliant gems presented by the groom, were her only ornaments. The bridesmaids were in toilets of white lace, trimmed with flats of white silk ribbon, and draped with brocade gauze as bouffant. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilacs. They were four in number, namely, Miss Sands, the sister of the groom; Miss Wolfe, Miss Roosevelt, and Miss Coats. Mr. Miller acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Granville Kane, Mr. E. R. Colgate, Mr. Schuchardt, Mr. James Harriman, the brother of the bride; Mr. William Sands, the groom's brother, and Mr. John Furman. Mr. Robert Pell, the brilliant amateur organist, presided at the organ. The altar was beautifully decorated with palms, lilies, bon silene, and gloire de Paris roses, sephoetos, and Australian ferns. One curious device is worth noting: just as Dr. Hall lifted his hand to pronounce the benediction, and the assembled guests were standing with bended heads, the sexton flooded the interior with a brilliant light. Among those whose presence graced the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mr. William E. Dodge and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. James Lowe, Mr. Joseph G. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, and many others well known in society. There was no formal reception, but a few relatives and friends were invited to the house after the ceremony. There were many elegant and costly presents.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, April 7.—Many of the fashionable residents of this city gathered in the High-Street Presbyterian Church this evening to witness the marriage of Henry B. Taylor, son of the Hon. John W. Taylor, ex-President of the Senate, to Miss Fannie Jenkinson, daughter of George B. Jenkinson, the well-known trunk manufacturer, of this city. The "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn announced the arrival of the bridal party, consisting of W. S. Schenckel and Herbert Boggs, as head ushers, followed by the four bridesmaids—Miss Josephine Smith, of Riverdale; Miss Emmie Blunt, of Brooklyn; Miss Hattie K. Jenkinson and Miss Mamie Jenkinson, of Newark. After them came the groom, with Mrs. Jenkinson, and the bride, with Mr. Jenkinson and the other ushers, Frank Colton and George B. Jenkinson, Jr. The Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine performed the ceremony, which, although in a Presbyterian church, was in the regular Episcopal form. Among the guests present were the Hon. George A. Halsey, ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, ex-Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, ex-Senator Kirk, ex-Speaker Schuyler Jackson, Weinutt Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Poor and wife, of Philadelphia; the Rev. S. B. McPherson, of Orange; William Hunt, of Baltimore; William Rankin, of New-York; J. D. Smyth, the linen manufacturer, of Belfast, Ireland; ex-Mayor Perry, I. H. Lindsley, of the First National Bank; Roswell S. Ward and wife, the Rev. Dr. Rombaut, Assemblyman James Patterson, William A. Sullivan, of New-York; R. C. Jenkinson and wife, Mr. Weller, of New-York; J. J. Alimisall, of Brooklyn, and ex-Alderman Pennington. After the wedding, a reception took place at the bride's home. The groom's parents presented a casket containing a complete set of silver spoons, lined with gold. The bride's parents gave a set of diamond ear-rings which the bride wore at the church. The bride was dressed in white satin, with a long veil, covered with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids also wore white satin, and carried baskets of flowers suspended by satin ribbons. The bride and groom left here at a late hour for New-York, whence they will depart to-morrow on a tour of four weeks in the South and West.

HART, DOBLER, AND PEGRAM.

A HARD STRUGGLE FOR THE O'LEARY BELT IN MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

The walking-match looked up considerably yesterday in interest and in attendance. The race is now half over, and the contest has narrowed down to three men, practically, Hart, Dobler, and Pegram, Hart having the first place, Dobler the second, and Pegram third. The close work between Hart and Dobler has interested a great many people, and yesterday's attendance was almost up to that of the opening night, especially in the evening, when fully 6,000 persons were in the Garden. The managers have no cause to complain of the returns, for the money has been pouring into their coffers. The tickets and money are counted every morning at 10 o'clock, and on Monday morning the money amounted to $3,964, on Tuesday to $3,533, and yesterday to $2,931, making a total of $10,228 since the beginning, representing 20,532 paying admissions, one-half of which has been paid to Referee Curtis for the walkers. Half the proceeds of the reserved seats are also to be added to the walkers' fund, but these will be small. All eyes are on Hart, Dobler, and Pegram, although some of the others are doing good work. Krohne, the Prussian jumping-jack, is a tremendous "sticker." The longer he walks, the browner and thinner he grows in the face, although he cannot lose a great deal of flesh without leaving his bones exposed to the air. Howard is also working hard, and so are Allen and Merritt, though the latter is attracting less attention in this walk than in any he has ever been entered in, for there are other interesting young fellows on the track who are doing better walking. Up to 10 o'clock last night, the end of 70 hours, Pegram had walked more miles than any of them, considering the rests taken. Hart had then rested 7 hours and 19 minutes only, Dobler 5 hours and 41 minutes, while Pegram had been off the track 11 hours 57 minutes. The scores at that time stood: Hart, 313 miles, 7 laps; Dobler, 312, and Pegram. Hart was then 1 lap short of 314, and just 1 lap, or 1 furlong, short of Blower Brown's record. At the same hour, in his great walk, Hart had a fine chance, however, to beat Brown's record for the first three days, which was 318 miles, for he then had within a few minutes of two hours to beat four miles. With such close work as this, the exact number of miles and laps was of very little account compared with the condition of the men. There is nothing to show what Brown's condition was at the end of three days, except the extraordinary number of miles made, a fact that indicates that he must have been in fine shape. Hart, however, was in good condition last night save for want of sleep. He looked bright and fresh, and stepped lightly, but he had not had enough sleep. Dobler was in very much the same fix. He had shown some signs of weakening, but had recovered, and last night he looked tip-top, and kept up a good pace; but he had not had sufficient sleep either. Both Hart and Dobler had been compelled to go for three days without sleep enough to keep a cat alive, in order to keep up with Blower Brown's score and to keep ahead of Pegram.

The fact is, Pegram is the dark horse, and Hart and Dobler are frightened to death of him. Pegram is only about 20 miles behind Hart, and he has had five hours more sleep than the latter, which is fully equivalent to 20 miles, and perhaps good for 25; for to a walker in good condition, every hour of sleep obtained is as good as miles walked, unless he sleeps too long. In comparison with Dobler, Pegram has had six hours more sleep, and he is less than 20 miles behind the latter. Considering the amount of sleep taken, none of the men in this walk have equaled Blower Brown's work, for in the first 72 hours, when he scored 318 miles, he had had 14 hours and 10 minutes of sleep; and it is generally believed that if he had been pushed as much in that race as these men are pushing each other in this one, he would have made even a better record than he did.

There are still 10 men left in the race—Hart, Dobler, and Allen, Pegram, Merritt, and Williams, Howard, Jaybee, and Hanwaker, and Krohne. As far as the prizes are concerned, this number may be reduced to nine, for Jaybee is only ornamental, not at all useful. His score is less than 130 miles, notwithstanding frequent spurrings from an electric battery, handled by his special electrician, at great expense. Nobody whose score showed less than 250 miles at the end of the three days had any chance for prominent place, and this included only Jaybee and Hanwaker. McIntyre, the Californian, retired early yesterday morning, with very badly swelled feet. McIntyre's friends did some "tall" talking at the beginning of the week, but they still have the remaining three days to get their man well enough to walk to the depot.

Hart quit the track at about 10 o'clock, leaving his score at 315 miles, and in a few minutes was asleep on his bed. Dobler kept at his work, soon bringing his score up to that of his rival and surpassing it. It looked early in the evening, as if Hart would be the only one to surpass Brown's record, but the relative positions changed. At 11:30 Dobler's score stood at 318 miles, 3 miles ahead of Hart's, and exactly even with Blower Brown's record, with half an hour to spare. Three minutes later, at 11:33, Pegram scored his 300th mile, and was well cheered. Pegram was then 38 miles ahead of his record in the race in the Madison-Square Garden last Christmas week, when he was credited with 527 miles. So if he can do as well in the last three days of this walk as he did in the last three days of that one, he can bring his score for the week up to 565 miles. Dobler retired for a rest at a little after 11:30, leaving his score at 318¼ miles, or half a mile further than was ever walked before in the same time. Only two men were then left on the track—Merritt and Krohne.

At midnight, the close of the first half of the race, the scores stood:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Hart	315	4	Williams	255	3
Dobler	318	2	Howard	284	7
Allen	260	0	Jaybee	127	5
Pegram	300	0	Hanwaker	240	0
Merritt	271	0	Krohne	267	0

Williams reappeared at 12:55, and the only scores that changed between 12 and 1 o'clock were his, Merritt's, and Krohne's. These were: Williams, 255; Merritt, 274, and Krohne, 266.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Westphalia, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lindenmeyer and infant, Miss Rose Lindenmeyer, Miss Thekla Lindenmeyer, J. C. Woods, Miss Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Clausson, Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bertram, R. Bendheim, Ferdinand Weil, N. Leckel, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wiehl, Miss Marie Wiehl, Miss Clara Wiehl, Master Arthur Wiehl, Mrs. L. S. Mack, S. Rosenberg, Miss Amy Shepard, Mrs. H. Kneeland, Mrs. Lisette Nelson, C. De Ryschkom, Dr. Mrs. Louis Elsberg and infant, J. L. Hahn, Moritz Sonnabend, Mrs. Wilhelm Berckx, Miss Adolphine Berckx, Master Willy Berckx, Peter Koebler, Moritz Pohlman, A. P. Schroeder, Miss Isabella Beaman, Miss Hulda Swensen.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Solomon Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, William Henry Moore, Mr. Lilly, the Rev. John F. Potter, Miss A. E. Tily, Richard Thorn, Gen. Richard Davis, Mrs. Granville Leach, Miss Mary Leach, Charles Conway, Mr. Redhead, James G. Corbin, Mrs. Corbin, G. W. Jones, Miss Mary Flohr, G. W. McCosky, F. R. Henry, Dr. J. G. Falconet, C. L. Peters, Mrs. Peters, Miss Peters, Miss Emily Peters, Henry G. Longfellow, G. T. Sinclair, Henry L. Sampson, Tudor V. Sampson.

In steam-ship Canada, for Havre.—A. Mauger, Mrs. Mauger, James T. Lee, Henry H. Daeniker, H. Hardy, Judge M. A. Trapp, P. M. L. Fontaine, J. H. Victorore, Mrs. L. De Plesse, Mrs. C. Menendez, Henry Fayen, Mrs. Fayen, J. D. Bousquet, M. Crocci, L. Crocci, G. Brancoli, Joan B. Peressi and child, M. Pollock, Mrs. Evans and child, Miss E. Bauman, Mrs. D. Martinot, Charles Liberti.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—The Rev. C. De Barr, Mrs. De Barr, the Rev. James F. Moss, the Rev. A. W. Harding, Holland Beckett, William H. Phelan, David Dodd, G. G. Humphrey, George W. Rea, Thomas Geesch, Mrs. Geesch, Signor Francesco, Signor Runcio, Mrs. Runcio, Mr. Fox, Mr. Parry, A. C. Elliott, James Anderson, Arthur Geesh.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKES.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., April 7.—No more strikes have occurred among the trackmen, machinists, and laborers along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey between this point and Easton. The only men holding out are the trackmen at Greenville. Nearly all the striking trackmen and laborers on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad have returned to work, accepting the increase of 10 per cent. offered by the company.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 6.—Another strike is reported on Section 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway. Back pay and a guarantee for $2 per day for the future are reasons assigned for the strike, which threatens to be serious, and a cessation of work for a time may be necessary.

No carpets should be laid without a Moth-proof Sewed Carpet Lining. Use only that manufactured of Cotton and Paper. American Carpet Lining Co., New-York and Boston. Sold by all carpet-dealers.—Exchange.

Congress Water. This famous water is a well-known specific for constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, &c. Other coarse-crude mineral waters, *domestic and foreign*, not only aggravate such disorders, when they exist, but, being *irritants*, positively induce them by their effect on the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous *irritants* may be known by their acrid-acid-like aftertaste. Sold in bottles only by leading druggists, grocers, and hotels.

Consumption can be Cured. HALL'S BALSAM for the LUNGS is the only reliable remedy for Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE unrivaled.

Poland Spring Water cures Bright's Disease. O. HUTCHINSON, Agent, No. 20 Vesey-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the Purest, Best, and cheapest for family use. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Fine Silk Hats, $3 20, worth $5. (Nobby Derbys, $1 90, worth $3.) 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

CHASE—JAMES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, April 6, by the Rev. John Peddie, ALEX. C. CHASE to ELLA R., daughter of Amos C. James, all of Brooklyn.
Albany papers please copy.

CLARK—CANNON.—On Tuesday, April 6, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. E. W. Atwood, of St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rector of the parish, LOUIS CRAWFORD CLARK to MARIAN DU FOREST, daughter of Le Grand B. Cannon, Esq., of this City.

DELAFIELD—CAREY.—On Tuesday, April 6, at St. Mary's Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by the Rev. G. M. Fiske, RICHARD DELAFIELD to CLARA CAREY, daughter of the late Frederick G. Foster.

PENNIMAN—WATERS.—March 30, at Grace Church, Elk Ridge Landing, Md., by the Rev. P. Nelson Meade, W. TALBOT PENNIMAN, of Asheville, N. C., to SUSAN W. GARRETSON, eldest daughter of the late William Waters, of Baltimore. No cards.

DIED.

CHESTER.—On Wednesday, April 7, WALTER CHESTER, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the house of his sister, Mrs. James Van Buren, No. 141 East 37th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3:30. Remains to be interred at Erie, Penn.

CURRY.—At Peekskill on Wednesday, April 7, HENRY B. CURRY, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence on Friday, April 9, at 1:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

EVANS.—On Tuesday evening, April 6, WILLIAM J., son of Evan J. and Eliza Evans, aged 24 years.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 712 Leonard-st., Greenpoint, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) Long Island, on Friday, April 9, at 1:30 P. M.

FREEMAN.—At his residence, No. 59 West 38th-st., Tuesday, April 6, WARREN FREEMAN, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral on Thursday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HADLEY.—On Wednesday, April 7, 1880, WILLIAM HADLEY, in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 2d-st., between Avenues C and D, on Friday, April 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAGNER.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, April 7, ALEXANDRA HAGNER, in the 47th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYATT.—At Fort Washington-on-Hudson, Tuesday morning, April 6, of pleuro-pneumonia, GEORGE B. L. HYATT, aged 63 years.
Funeral services at the house on Thursday, April 8, at 4:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 3:30 P. M. train from Thirtieth-Street Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Please omit flowers.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, early on Tuesday morning, April 6, Mrs. LIZZIE C., wife of F. R. Jones, and daughter of the Rev. A. S. Patton, D. D., aged 24 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Stirling-place, near 6th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, April 7, at No. 146 Howe-st., Brooklyn, BARNEY JOHNSON, aged 75 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEAK.—At Pamrapo, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, FLORENCE, daughter of Mary and Henry G. Leak, Jr., aged 1 month and 23 days.
Funeral private.

PARISH.—On Monday evening, April 5, DANIEL PARISH, in the 84th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 3 East 16th-st., on Thursday, April 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PATTON.—On Tuesday morning, April 6, CAROLINE ORMAN, wife of J. Harris Patton.
Funeral services at No. 54 West 33d-st., on Thursday, April 8, at 2:30 P. M.

PRINDLE.—Tuesday, April 6, ELIZABETH PRINDLE, wife of George Prindle.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Shady Side, N. J., on Thursday, April 8, at 11 A. M. Boat leaves Canal-st. at 10 A. M. and 24th-st. at 10:10 A. M., returning after service.

SNYDER.—At Orange, N. J., April 7, 1880, ALMIRA ANDRUSS, wife of John Snyder.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner Park and Snyder sts., Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 10, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1:10 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE.

The most important medical discovery since vaccination. Cases which have resisted remedies for years have yielded readily to Dr. Wei De Meyer's new treatment. The remarkable effects of his remedy upon Catarrh, SNUFFLES, Pain over the Eyes, Spurts of Purulent Mucous upon the Tonsils or from the Nostrils, Crackling in the head, DEAFNESS, Tickling in the Throat, BRONCHITIS, Bad Breath, &c., show that it is A CONSTITUTIONAL CURE as well as a local remedy. "I cannot speak too highly of WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE."—S. W. Benedict, jeweler, No. 697 Broadway, New-York. "It cured my catarrh of several years' standing."—R. G. Blackburn, at Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and 20th-st., New-York. "It cured a member of my family of FORTY YEARS' CATARRH."—J. D. McDonald, No. 710 Broadway, New-York. "It cured my wife, who had suffered for EIGHTEEN YEARS."—Jacob Swartz, Jr., No. 200 Hudson-av., Jersey City. "For the benefit of others, I write to say that your wonderful remedy has CURED MY CHRONIC CATARRH."—L. F. Newman, merchant, No. 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "It is WORTH TEN TIMES THE COST."—The Rev. G. J. Jones, New-Brighton, S. I. "Had I known of your Catarrh Cure four years ago, it would have SAVED ME $400."—Mrs. Susan B. Leighton, New-Market, N. H. "When I commenced the CURE I was TOO DEAF TO HEAR THE CHURCH BELLS RING. I can now hear ordinary conversation."—R. S. Stanhope, No. 21 John-st., Newport, R. I., &c. &c. Hundreds of similar cases described in full in Dr. WEI DE MEYER'S TREATISE. Mailed FREE by his agents, D. B. DEWEY & CO., No. 46 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK. The CURE is DELIVERED by them and sold by druggists for $1 50.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.
New Ready, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type SEASIDE LIBRARY, NO. 722, being
THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL. By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D. D. First Half, 20c.
THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL. By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D. D. Second Half, 20c.
LATE ISSUES.
717. The Life and Words of Christ. By Cunningham Geike, D. D. First half......20c.
717. The Life and Words of Christ. By Cunningham Geike, D. D. Second half......20c.
711. The Life of Christ. By Frederic W. Farrar, D. D. Complete in one number......20c.
698. The Manliness of Christ. By Thomas Hughes. Also, John Ploughman's Talk. By C. H. Spurgeon. Both complete in one number......10c.
For sale by news-dealers at above prices, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 12 cents for 10-cent numbers, and 25 cents for 20-cent numbers, by GEORGE MUNRO, Nos. 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT STORY
ENTITLED
THE FALSE FRIEND,
BASED UPON THE GREAT PLAY BY EDGAR FAWCETT,
Produced at the Union Square Theatre.
Out Monday next in No. 652 of the FIRESIDE COMPANION.
THE LAY OF THE FIELDING FROM THE FALSE FRIEND.
His steed in captive stall should pine,
His blade in sloth should rust,
If ever Knight of Fielding's line
Betrayed a woman's trust!
But truth were falsehood; honor, shame;
And right on earth would end,
If he who bears the Fielding name
Should once deceive a friend!
For sale by all news-dealers.

!!!IMPORTANT ART SALE!!!
THIS THURSDAY EVENING,
at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
THE S. P. AVERY COLLECTION.
Choice paintings by FOREIGN ARTISTS.
Sale absolute without reserve.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for France direct, by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Ireland must be specially addressed,) and at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown; on Saturday at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton, and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York April 8. The mails for British and Spanish Honduras leave New-York April 6. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York April 8. The mails for Havana leave New-York April 8. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York April 8. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York April 9 and 10. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York April 10. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York April 10. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco May 3.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, April 3, 1880.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY. The Sixty-fourth Anniversary of the NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock M. Addresses by the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and the Rev. CHARLES C. TIFFANY.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles, of the best materials and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT AND Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Sold at druggists'.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 3 [illegible] Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet for organization at [illegible] Hall, East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, 1880, at 8 o'clock.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman pro tem.
[illegible], Secretary pro tem.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 7, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	15	Spirits Turp., bbls.	660
B. E. Peas, bags	81	Rosin, bbls.	7,268
Cotton, bales	3,412	Tar, bbls.	1,044
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	50	Oil, bbls.	300
Copper, bbls.	20	Oil-cake, pkg.	4,051
Eggs, bbls.	2,004	Pea-nuts, bags	499
Flour, bbls.	13,950	Pork, pkg.	320
Corn-meal, bbls.	10	Beef, pkg.	117
Corn-meal, bags	270	Cut-meats, pkg.	2,420
Wheat, bushels	53,100	Lard, tcs.	2,887
Corn, bushels	119,000	Lard, kegs	747
Oats, bushels	12,800	Butter, pkg.	2,429
Malt, bushels	4,500	Cheese, pkg.	538
Barley, bushels	3,100	Rice, tcs.	215
Peas, bushels	100	Sponge, bales	39
Grease, pkg.	100	Skins, bales	5
Grass-seed, bags	416	Starch, pkg.	1,347
Hemp, bales	10	Stearine, pkg.	113
Hides, No.	150	Tallow, pkg.	219
Hides, bales	75	Tobacco, hhds.	184
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, pkg.	1,150
Lead, pigs	7,476	Whisky, bbls.	1,024
Leather, sides	17,145	Wool, bales	57

COFFEE—A light inquiry has been reported for Rio at essentially unchanged prices. Resales of 4,000 bags per Lilly, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 145,525 bags; at the outports, 34,095 bags, and afloat and loading for United States, 101,001 bags, of which 34,512 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been very lightly dealt in at former figures....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 5,475 bags Maracaibo, 2,876 bags Savanilla, 258 bags Costa Rica, and 234 bags Porto Rico sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range. Also, 2,897 bags Laguayra, shipped to Europe from first hands; 2,300 piculs Java, 1,000 bales Mocha....Stock other than Rio and Santos, in first hands here this morning, 65,190 bags and 138,874 mats....We quote Rio, ordinary invoices, at 13¼c.@13¾c.; fair at 14¼c.@15c.; good at 15¼c.@15¾c.; prime at 15¾c.@16c.; Rio, in job lots at 10¼c.@16c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 14¾c.@15¾c.; do., job lots at 11¾c.@18¾c....Java in invoices, 21c.@24c.; Singapore, 14c.@18c.; Ceylon, 15c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15¾c.; Mexican, 14c.@16c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@18c.; San Domingo, 12¾c.@14¾c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@17¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Option dealings have been again quite active, but further declined 10@11 points, closing steady. A failure of a firm partly interested in Cotton was reported, but it had little weight on the course of the market....Early deliveries quiet to-day; quoted down 1/16c. ℔ ℔....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 917 bales, including 363 bales to spinners, 554 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 12¼c.@12⅝c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Fair at 14¼c.@14¾c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 218,900 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 6,243 bales, thus far this week, 27,342 bales, (against 23,193 bales same time preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,533,380 bales, (against 4,189,236 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 19,579 bales; to the Continent, 8,483 bales; to France, 4,404 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 750,842 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 280,827 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
April	1,800	12.47@12.57
May	35,900	12.48@12.66
June	76,200	12.60@12.82
July	43,400	12.71@12.94
August	51,400	12.78@12.97
September	4,500	12.43@12.62
October	3,800	11.70@11.89
November	1,500	11.43@11.51
December	4,300	11.42@11.51

Transferable orders issued at 12.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
April	12.55@12.56	12.45@12.46
May	12.60@	12.50@12.51
June	12.73@12.74	12.63@
July	12.84@12.85	12.73@
August	12.90@12.91	12.80@12.81
September	12.55@12.57	12.44@12.48
October	11.84@11.86	11.74@11.75
November	11.49@11.51	11.44@11.46
December	11.48@11.49	11.43@11.45

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

April	12.61	September	12.63
May	12.66	October	11.93
June	12.80	November	11.54
July	12.90	December	11.49
August	12.97		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, though again quoted a shade lower, and, at the close, quite heavy and irregular, in sympathy with the further decline in Wheat. City Mill Extras attracted more attention from buyers for the West Indies at current figures. Otherwise very little export call noted....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,850 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 700 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 85@$5 50 for ordinary to fancy; 500 bbls. rejected Extra went at $4 50; 3,750 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly West India grades, within the range of $5@$6 25 for fair to strictly choice, (fancy brands at higher figures,) and South American brands quoted at $5 20@$6 65, the latter for fancy, and poor to fancy English brands at $4 85@$6 50; 1,909 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 85@$6 50 for very inferior to strictly fancy, mainly at $5@$5 75; 1,350 bbls. do. Straight Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 for poor to strictly choice, and up to $7 25@$7 50 for very choice to very fancy, the latter an extreme, mainly at $6@$6 75;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 25@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $6 60@$7 75; 2,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $5@$7, mostly at $5 25@$6 50, of which about 1,000 bbls. in lots for export at $5 35@$6 25;) 800 bbls. Patent Extra, Winter, (these at $6 25@$8 75, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $6 25@$7 50;) 650 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 90@$4 60 for poor to very choice Spring, and $4 10@$4 75 for poor to very choice Winter Wheat; 2,550 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 85@$3 75 for poor to very choice Spring, and $3 10@$3 80 for poor to very choice Winter; (200 bbls. very choice Ohio went at $3 80, and 100 bbls. good do. at $3 65;) unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 85@$5 75, mostly Extra at $4@$5.... Southern Flour dull and weak; 550 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 35@$7 25, mainly at from $6 25@$7....Rye Flour very quiet at $4 60@$4 90 for good to choice, and up to $5@$5 10 for fancy Superfine State; sales noted of 200 bbls....Corn-meal slow of sale, with ordinary to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75;) Brandywine at $3 20. Sales reported of 150 bbls.... Corn-meal, in bags, inactive at 92½c.@$1 27½, as to quality; coarse City went at $1 05....Oat-meal selling, in lots, to a limited extent only, at $4 75@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice, (a few very choice to very fancy brands quoted at higher figures.)

WHEAT—Influenced by the unfavorable reports from the West, the utterly spiritless advices by cable, and the comparatively free and urgent offerings, Wheat values again receded about ¼c.@1¾c. a bushel, and closed weak, on a restricted trade, as well on speculative account as in the export interest. The bulk of the business was again in Winter grades, chiefly in No. 2 Red and No. 1 White. Spring Wheat was in moderate request, chiefly for early delivery, and quoted off about ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing weak....Sales have been reported of 898,000 bushels, of which 258,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 52,000 bushels No. 1 White, at $1 33@$1 34, mainly at $1 33@$1 33½, closing at about $1 33 (against $1 34, afloat, yesterday;) 80,000 bushels do., April options at $1 32½@$1 33¾, closing at $1 32¾, (against $1 33¾ yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do., May options at $1 31@$1 31½, closing at $1 31 asked, (against $1 32 yesterday;) 12,600 bushels No. 2 White, in lots, at $1 31½@$1 32; 3,200 bushels ungraded White, at $1 30; 108,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 38@$1 38½, mainly at $1 38½, afloat, and $1 38 in store, (32,000 bushels went at $1 38, in store,) closing at about $1 38 bid, afloat, and $1 38 asked, (against $1 39½, afloat, yesterday;) 200,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 38@$1 38¾, closing at $1 38 bid, (against $1 39 yesterday;) 240,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 35@$1 36, closing at $1 35¼, (against $1 36½ yesterday;) 32,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 32⅞@$1 33¼, closing at $1 32¾, (against $1 33¾ yesterday;) 4,000 bushels No. 3 Red, at $1 33½; 8,000 bushels do., Kansas grade, at $1 29; 13,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 33¼@$1 35; 4,600 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 33¼@$1 34½; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth Spring at $1 30; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, choice, at $1 27¼, (against $1 28 yesterday;) 32,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, May, at $1 27¼@$1 27¾, closing at $1 27, asked; 3,200 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 19@$1 21. 2,000 bushels, in store, went at $1 21, (against $1 21 yesterday.)

CORN—Under a decided pressure to place supplies, the market weakened materially, receding, by the close, on new crop, for Corn by delivery, fully 1c.@1½c. ℔ bushel, and left off heavily, on a comparatively moderate movement, chiefly for prompt delivery....Sales have been reported of 260,000 bushels, (of which 132,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 86,000 bushels, at 53¾c.@54¼c., mainly at 54c., (28,000 bushels, free on board, went at 53¾c.;) 12,000 bushels old crop, sold at 55c., closing, for regular inspection, at 54c. afloat, asked; New-York No. 2, April options, 32,000 bushels at 53c., (as against 53c. last evening,) do., May, 58,000 bushels, at 49c.@49¼c., closing at 49c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 18,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c., closing at 53c. asked; do., April options, 8,000 bushels, at 51¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 52c.@54c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, odd lots, at 52c.@53c.; No. 2 White at 55¼c., (odd car lots;) round Yellow at 54c.

OATS—More liberal and urgent offerings to-day led to a decline of ¼c.@1¾c., generally about 1c. ℔ bushel, and to freer dealings at the modified figures, closing throughout weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 6,800 bushels, at 47¼c.@47¾c., closing at 47¼c. as the best bid; New-York No. 2 White, 18,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@46¼c., closing at 45¼c.@45c.; New-York No. 3 White, 13,600 bushels, at 43¼c.@45c., closing at 43¼c. as the best bid; New-York No. 1 quoted at 45c. asked; New-York No. 2, 16,000 bushels, at 42c.@43c., closing at 42c.; do. April option, 20,000 bushels, at 41¼c.@42c.; do. May, 5,000 bushels, at 39¼c.; No. 3, 4,900 bushels, at 40c.@41c., closing at about 40c.; White Western, ungraded, 6,900 bushels, at 48c.@47¼c., as to quality; Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 40c.@42¼c.; White State, 4,200 bushels, at 48c.@50c., (a car-load of fancy went as high as 50c.;) Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 42c.@42¼c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 43c.

RYE—Weak, and very tame; prime State, afloat, held at 95c., (car lots quoted 3c.@4c. under this rate, and neglected.)

BARLEY—Unchanged; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada went at 95c.; 8,000 bushels ungraded Canada, in lots, at 87½c.@93c.

FEED—A fair demand noted within yesterday's advanced range; 40 to 80 ℔ quoted at $21 50@$23; 100 ℔ at $23 50@$24; Sharps at $24@$25, closing, however, tamely.

HAY AND STRAW—Moderately active within our previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin dull and weak; Strained to good Strained, $1 45@$1 50, and other grades proportionately....Tar slow of sale at from $1 90@$2 25.... City Pitch at $1 90@$2....Spirits Turpentine inactive, and decidedly lower; merchantable quoted at the close down to 38c.

PETROLEUM—A moderately active call noted for Refined; quoted for early delivery, here, at 7¾c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7c.@7¾c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 5¾c.@5¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been attracting more attention, notably Lard, in the option line, but under a pressure to sell went at lower prices....Mess Pork has been inactive for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 50 for new and $10 50@$11 for old.... And in the option line, Western Mess in light demand and 15c. lower, with April options at $11 30@$11 40; May at $11 30@$11 35, and June at $11 35@$11 45; July at $11 50@$11 60....Dressed Hogs more sought after, but at easier prices, with City quoted at 5 3-16c.@5¼c., and Pigs at 5½c....Cut-meats quiet at previous quotations; sale of 5,000 ℔ Pickled Bellies at 7¼c.... Bacon dull; Long Clear quoted at $7, and Short Clear at $7 25. Sales of 550 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at the West, at $6 45, part first half May delivery.... Lard demand has been reported for Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, at reduced prices.... Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 850 tcs., at $7 50@$7 55 for new, closing at $7 50 for new....And in the option line business has been more active on yielding prices, closing 5c.@7½c. under yesterday. Western Steam Lard, April options, closing at $7 47½; May, $7 47½@$7 50; June, $7 52½, and July at $7 55@$7 57½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam, 4,600 tcs., April, at $7 47½@$7 52½; 5,000 tcs., for May, at $7 50@$7 55; 2,250 tcs., June, at $7 52½@$7 60; 1,500 tcs., July, at $7 57½@$7 65; 4,750 tcs., seller's option year, at $7 45@$7 47½; 250 tcs., buyer's option year, at $7 90....City Steam Lard in request; quoted at the close at $7 45; sales of 12 tcs. at $7 45....Refined Lard quiet, including for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 82½....Beef and Beef Hams inactive, on the basis of former rates....Butter and Cheese moderately sought after, and, under comparatively free offerings, ruling weak....Eggs in better request, within the range of 10c.@12c. for good to strictly fancy marks....Tallow has been in demand, with sales reported of 95,000 ℔ at 6 1-16c.@6⅛c....Stearine moderately sought after; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7¾c.; sales of 100 tcs. prime at 7¾c., and 50 hhds. Western, rumored at 7¾c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very slack request, on the basis of 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining Cuba.... Sales have been reported of 308 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c., and 245 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms. ....Refined quiet; quoted about steady.

WHISKY—Neglected; quoted at $1 09@$1 10.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been devoid of life, and the advantage as to rates has continued in favor of shippers, whose wants have been comparatively limited, even in the line of Grain....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mostly through freight and by outport steamers on the basis of 3-16d.; 2,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 7½d., (mostly through freight and, in good part, by outport steamers;) equal 1,250 tons Flour and Meal at 20s.@22s. 6d., (mostly through freight, and at 20s.;) 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 1,250 pkg. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. (in good part through freight, and as low as 22s.;) 900 tcs. and bbls. do. at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d., small lots of Butter and sundry small lots of Cheese at 35s.; Leather quoted at 50s.; equal to about 350 tons general cargo in lots, including Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s., (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton, (reported on private terms, quoted, for uncompressed, at 11-64d.;) 180 tons general cargo, in lots, including Measurement on the basis of 12s. 6d.@15s., and Heavy Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s.; a small lot of Resin at 1s. 9d....Also, a British steam-ship, 679 tons, hence, with Cotton and general cargo at market rates; an American ship, with equal to about 4,000 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 5-16d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,400 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 2,800 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly through freight, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; equal to 120 tons; Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@35s. ℔ ton and at 6s.@6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; equal to 250 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 30s.@35s., and Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d., part through freight.) And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; do., in sacks, at 17s. 6d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 75 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour, mostly through freight, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d.; 1,750 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, within the range of 20s.@22s. 6d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.@37s. 6d.; equal to 150 tons Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ℔ ton, (part through freight, and by an outport steamer as low as 25s.,) and 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce, and 4s. ℔ bbl.; 1,000 pkg. Heavy goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (part through freight;) 850 pkg. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℔ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco at 25s.@30s.; Apples at 4s.... FOR BRISTOL—By steam, equal to 125 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s....FOR HULL—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British ship, with about 10,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A British ship, 1,116 tons, (to arrive,) with about 10,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. (option of the Continent at the same rate, or the Mediterranean at 5s. 6d.; tonnage quoted here as on yesterday, with little inquiry.).... FOR THE CONTINENT—Two foreign barks (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 4,500 and 4,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d., and a British bark, 730 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 1½d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 12,000 bushels Grain, reported for forward shipment on private terms, quoted at 18c. asked; 200 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 32s. 6d., and 80 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. Also, an American bark, 726 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 6s....FOR BORDEAUX—A Norwegian bark, with about 600 hhds. Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 24s. ....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 400 pkg. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d.; 175 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; and, by sail, equal to 140 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 360 pkg. Provisions at 1.75 reichmarks....FOR DANTZIC AND KONIGSBERG—A German bark, 407 tons, hence, with Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s., and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR LISBON—A Norwegian bark, 386 tons, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, from Philadelphia, at 13¼c. ℔ bushel....FOR NAPLES—A British schooner, 1,523 tons, with about 12,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 7s....FOR RIO JANEIRO—An American brig, 388 tons, hence, with Flour and general cargo, to load on berth, reported on private terms....FOR CAPE HAYTIEN—An American schooner, 81 tons, hence, with general cargo at $550 and foreign port charges....FOR PONCE, P. R.—The brig mentioned in our last as to load with Lumber was of 281 tons....FOR CIENFUEGOS AND BACK—An American bark, 426 tons, on the basis of $4 75 for Sugar....FOR ST. KITTS—An American schooner, 123 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $800....FOR ST. PIERRE, MART.—A British schooner, 113 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $875....FOR ST. JOHN, N. F.—A British schooner, 136 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 45c.@50c. ℔ bbl....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—Two British schooners, hence, with Coal, at 60c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

New-Orleans, April 7.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,518 bales; gross, 2,766 bales; exports, to the Continent, 74 bales; coastwise, 1,285 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 261,365 bales.

Savannah, April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 514 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,328 bales; coastwise, 11 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 30,269 bales.

Charleston, April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 485 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,075 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 30,229 bales.

St. Louis, April 7.—Cotton dull, unchanged; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; receipts, 62 bales; shipments, 317 bales; sales, 730 bales; stock, 64,170 bales.

Memphis, April 7.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12¼c.; receipts, 826 bales; shipments, 874 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 92,187 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 7:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Executors of Edward Minturn, deceased, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 31.4 by 83.6, No. 176 South-st., north-east corner of Roosevelt-st., for $19,100, to N. J. Swezey; one four-story brick building, with lot 31.4 by 84, No. 177 South-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $15,050, to Floyd & Newins, and three five-story brick houses, with lots together in size 67.2 by 67 by 64.6 by 67.1, Nos. 325 to 329 Water-st., south-east corner of (No. 124) Roosevelt-st., sold for $12,550, to Ellen Collins, a party in interest; also, undivided interest in Pier No. 28 East River, sold for $10,000, to John C. Minturn. Also, foreclosure sale, J. R. Steers, Jr., Referee, sold four four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 75, Nos. 2,230 to 2,236 2d-av., east side, 20.10 feet south of 115th-st., for $43,200, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett offered the following City real estate at public auction: One four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 225 East 25th-st., north side, 275 feet west of 2d-av., $6,300, to Lewis Bach. Two lots, each 25.6 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., north side, 255.6 feet east of 5th-av., $22,500, to W. S. McCormick; and plot of land, 79.7 by 106.4 by 74.10 by 105.5, on 9th-av., west side, 25.8 feet south of 78th-st., $17,900, to S. J. Storrs.

M. A. J. Lynch offered at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 112 West 22d-st., south side, 158.4 feet west of 6th-av., $10,400, to S. Love.

L. J. & I. Phillips at public auction offered two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 81st-st., north side, 85 feet west of Lexington-av., to L. Leonard, $8,600.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four and five story brick mill, with plot of land 76.1 by 100, Nos. 90 to 96 Clinton-st., east side, 100 feet north of Delancey-st., for $1,400 over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $45,300, to Bernard Roelker.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John B. Harrison, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.4, No. 152 West 46th-st., south side, 220 feet east of 7th-av., for $14,650, to Hiram Vandusen, and similar house, with lot 15 by 100.4, No. 130 East 46th-st., south side, 385 feet east of 7th-av., sold for $14,500, to same purchaser.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, George W. Van Slyck, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 23 by 77.11, No. 910 6th-av., east side, 80.5 feet north of 51st-st., for $31,500, to W. Voris.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale of E. H. Ludlow & Co. of house and lot, No. 136 East 30th-st., east of Lexington-av., was withdrawn upon a bid of $12,500, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of dwelling and plot of land on West 105th-st., between 11th-av. and Broadway, withdrawn, case settled.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 7.

Norfolk-st., Nos. 91 and 93, 50x100; William T. Horn, Executor, and others to Jeremiah W. Dimick	$12,825
Greenwich-st., e. s., 40.1 ft. west of Reade-st., 19.3x70x irregular; and, also, No. 289 Greenwich-st., adjoining; John M. Bruce and wife to Christian Glimm	26,000
Hudson-st., n. e. corner of West 12th-st., 50.4x 25.6x by irregular; the Singer Manufacturing Company to Margaret A. Collins	5,500
Road leading from Kings Bridge to William's Bridge, 50x161x50.6x154; J. Hull, Referee, to John Fulton	1,356
58th-st., No. 5 West, 20x100.5; Jacob Scholle and others to Mina Cohn	20,000
82d-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2; William B. Scott and wife to F. R. Walker	14,000
Bennard-lane, 24th Ward, 3½ acres; Joseph Rosenthal and wife to Fannie Meikle	13,250
54th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Annie C. Doyle and husband to Joseph Doelger	8,000
4th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x96.2½; Margaretha Haab and others to A. F. Holmgren and wife	12,000
Broome-st., No. 321, 25x75; Solomon Merange to Hyman Merange	10,000
Waverley-pl., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Washington-av., 50x100; Catharine Mahon and husband to Patrick Sweeny and another	nom.
64th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; the National Fort Plain Bank to Annie C. Doyle	6,800
Eldridge-st., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 31.2 x83.8; Louisa Bollwagen to Magdalena Bollwagen	12,000
3d-st., No. 19 West, 18.9x75; R. Ranford, Referee, to Ambrose C. Kingsland	9,100
2d-av., e. s., 60.9 ft. s. of 86th-st., 30x83; James McCabe and wife to Henry McCabe and another	nom.
81st-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x95.9; Stephen T. Gordon to Cyrus Scofield	nom.
Same property; Cyrus Scofield to Katie Gordon	nom.
9th-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 25.5x100; also, e. s. 8th-av., 75.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100; also, n. e. corner of 9th-av. and 58th-st., 25.5x 100; also, s. s. 59th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; also, n. s. 58th-st., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5, and, also, n. s. 58th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Annie M. Monsell and husband to Effingham H. Nichols	64,000
Pitt-st., No. 27, 25x100; Catharine E. Gottkern and others to Friederich Gobel	3,600
84th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.8x98.9; Henriette C. Jones to Lucy A. Stephens	nom.
83d-st., Lots Nos. 873 and 874, between 11th and 12th-avs.; Benjamin F. Hopper to Patrick Callaghan	nom.
126th-st., s. s., 201.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 3.11¾x56.6¾; William P. Douglas and others to E. Cunningham	75
133d-st., n. s., 217.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x 99.11; Whittlesey D. Searles and wife to Wellington D. Searles	7,000
105th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; John D. Lewis and wife to Judson Throop	3,300
117th-st., s. s., 473 ft. e. of Avenue A, 40x 104.4¼x37.6x100.10; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Edward Kearney	13,750
154th-st., s. s., 700 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x 100; William Walter and wife to Louis Walter and wife	nom.
Hester-st., No. 41, 25x100; Charles Lane and wife to Emil Buchenholz	8,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 68 ft. n. of 111th-st., 32.11 x100; John H. Deane and wife to Thomas F. Treacy	6,000
2d-av., s. w. corner of 110th-st., 100.11x100; John H. Deane and others to Elizabeth Meehen	20,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 123d-st., 100.11x80; Bertha A. Deane and others to Thomas F. Treacy	16,000
19th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92; James R. Smith and wife to Charlotte A. Houston	24,500
49th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.5; the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank to Jonas Well and another	1,700
76th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Morris Keller and wife to Francis R. Appleton	13,887
76th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Same to Same	13,887
76th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Same to Same	13,887
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Same to Same	13,887
117th-st., n. s., Lots Nos. 180 and 181; John H. Deane and wife to Ann M. Jenny	5,500
127th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x99.11; Bertha A. Deane and husband to Joseph Murray	7,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Bell, James C., to James Candler, Jr.; No. 343 1st-av., 3 years, rent	$1,050
Chambers, Elmira, to J. J. Maher; 3 rooms on first floor of No. 130 Monroe-st., 1 1-6 years, rent	216
Chambers, Elmira, to Margaret Looney; 4 rooms on top floor of same building, 1 1-6 years, rent	1,300
Eisner, H., to George McGovern; store and basement of No. 277 3d-av., 5 years, rent	1,600
Ewald, A., and another, Executors, &c., to Timothy O'Sullivan; No. 163 and 167 10th-av., and Nos. 500, 502, and 502½ West 20th-st., 5 years, rent	3,000
Kingsland, G. L., and another to J. Kern; n. e. corner of Broadway and 51st-st., 40.5½x 131.5½x40.5x122.3 3-16, 4½ years, rent	900
Rinold, A., to William Weltewitz and another; part of No. 639 3d-av., 3 years from November, 1881, rent	1,200
Roberts, R., to M. Buggie; n. s. 98d-st., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100, 10 years, rent	100

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Appleton, F. R., to J. Baier; s. s. 76th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year	$1,200
Appleton, F. R., to M. Keller; s. s. 76th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 mortgages, 1 year, total	3,600
Brandt, J., and others to Elizabeth L. Crosby; s. w. corner of Avenue A and 85th-st.	10,000
Buchenholz, E., to C. Lane; No. 41 Hester-st., 1 year	1,000
Cohn, Mina, and husband to B. Scholle and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 58th-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years	20,000
Collins, Margaret A., to the Singer Manufacturing Company; n. corner of Hudson and West 12th-sts., 5 years	5,500
Davis, Annie E., and husband to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 107th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 months	3,200
Day, H. S., and wife to Sarah Schwarz; n. s. 83d-st., e. of 6th-av., 5 years	5,000
Dimick, J. W., to William T. Horn, Executor, &c.; Nos. 91 and 93 Norfolk-st., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	8,000
Fanning, S. A., to W. A. Miles and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 104th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years	1,750
Gregory, E., and wife to Sarah Rosenberg; n. s. 91st-st., e. of Avenue C, installments	3,500
Higgins, C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; n. s. 18th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year	1,500
Hughes, J., to the Harlem Savings Bank; e. s. Willis-av., s. of 147th-st., 1 year	2,000
Jefferson, S., to W. N. De Grauw, Jr., and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 9th-av., s. of 90th-st., 5 years	12,000
Jefferson, Susan, to W. N. De Grauw, Jr., and others, Executors, &c.; same property, 5 years	12,000
Jenny, Ann M., and husband to Bertha A. Deane; n. s. 117th-st., Lots Nos. 180 and 181, 3 months	3,394
McGibney, Ann, and husband to J. Jacobus; s. s. 51st-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years	3,000
Meehen, Elizabeth, and husband to J. H. Deane; s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 110th-st., 3 months	5,124
Meehen, Elizabeth, and husband to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 111th-st., e. of 2d-av., three mortgages, 3 months, total	14,250
Meehen, Elizabeth, and husband to William A. Cauldwell; s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 110th-st., 3 months	5,124
Murray, J., and wife to Bertha A. Deane; n. s. 127th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 months	4,130
Reeder, S. M., to N. Cowen; s. s. 33d-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years	1,000
Stephens, Lucy A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 232 West 84th-st., 1 year	6,000
Striker, J. M. L., to R. Day and another, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 52d-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years	6,000
Treacy, Theodore F., and wife to Bertha A. Deane; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st., 3 months	4,000
Treacy, Theodore F., and wife to J. H. Deane; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 111th-st., 3 months	922
Treacy, Thomas F., and wife to W. B. Chamberlain; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st., 3 months	4,000
Walter, William, and wife to H. Wilker; s. s. 154th-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years	900

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Baier, J., to William Stone	$1,875
Batchelor, C., to P. Stephens	500
Clark, M., to Alice Clark	nom.
Deane, J. B., to Mary T. Constant	5,050
Harrison, Julia M., to A. Coons	2,500
Pacific Fire Insurance Company to L. Snydam	6,000
Tappan, T. B., Executor, &c., to Susie E. Montgomery	3,000
Tappan, T. B., Executor, &c., to Robert A. Montgomery	2,000
Usher, James, to J. Deering	3,500
Wallis, H., and others, Executors, &c., to E. E. C. Young, Trustee, &c.	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A first-class residence, built for owner's use, situated on Prospect-av., near Westchester road; 3½ acres of ground, thoroughly drained; fine stable; abundance of fruit; fine lawn, hedges, and evergreens; convenient to stations, steam-boat, and elevated road; house in good condition; three stories, with French roof, containing 13 rooms, besides bath, butler's pantry, store-rooms, kitchen, laundry, and cellar; house supplied with gas and water. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 152 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, 50TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegantly frescoed four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x60x100; all modern improvements; in splendid order and location; Columbia College leasehold, 63 years, at $320 a year. Permits and full particulars of JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, near 33d-st., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A 10-ROOM COTTAGE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, in Twenty-third Ward; $1,500, balance five years on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendid order. Also, store and dwelling, south-west corner 1st-av. and 38th-st.

S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., an elegant full-size house, in perfect order throughout. For price and permit apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with a good stable in the rear, No. 408 West 36th-st.; lot 25 feet front, 100 feet deep; the stable for five horses; price, $6,000. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 443 9th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—LARGE brick dwelling, with stores, Nos. 106 and 108 Division, corner of Allen-st., together with brick dwelling No. 1½ Allen-st. Apply to CHARLES L. HADLEY, Cooper Institute.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, 20x50x100; West 38th-st., near 5th-av.; price, $23,500. WYCKOFF'S, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY HANDSOME MODERATE-sized brown-stone-front houses, West Side, near the Park. Also, one to rent.

WM. BEDELL, builder, No. 935 8th-av.

HARLEM HOUSES, BROWN-STONE AND brick, some cabinet-finish, from $5,000 to $15,000; choice locations; easy terms. A. W. PLATT, No. 34 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BRICK HOUSES ON THE south-west corner of 11th-av. and 48th-st., 100 feet front, 100 feet deep; price, $50,000, on easy terms. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 605 West 48th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME MODERATE-SIZED house on 5th-av., opposite the Windsor, for sale at a bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

A.—PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for sale. Send for revised list. L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES AND VACANT LOTS on 51st, 52d, 53d, and 54th sts., east of and near 5th-av. MILTON T. WOOLLEY, No. 71 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-st., a full-sized house with extended dining-room. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED house No. 55 Park-av. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 210 West 34th-st. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE four-story and basement house, No. 3 West 45th-st. Inquire A. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABSOLUTE FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE valuable property on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., (Union-square,) will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock noon, through Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer. For further particulars apply to A. C. BROWN, Referee, No. 120 Broadway, or to MARTIN & SMITH, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 40 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION

SALE

OF

9 HOUSES AND LOTS

AND

227 VACANT LOTS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1880,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE ON

THE BOULEVARD,

5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,)

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.,

3D, 7TH, AND 10TH AVS.,

51ST, 68TH, 69TH, 76TH, 77TH, 83D, 90TH, 96TH, 97TH, 121ST, 122D, 123D, 136TH, 137TH, 140TH, AND 158TH STS.,

INCLUDING THE ELEGANT HOUSE

NO. 1,808 FIFTH-AV.,

BETWEEN 85TH AND 86TH STS., AND ALSO SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE

CORNER LOTS.

THE SALE, WHICH WILL BE

ABSOLUTE,

is made by order of the company, under the following instructions:

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 146 Broadway, April 5, 1880.

Gentlemen: The Finance Committee of this company have authorized you to sell at public auction the properties a list of which is inclosed herein. The instructions of the committee are that you shall sell every piece of property put up absolutely without any reservation whatsoever, and without the intervention of any by-bidding, believing that such a course cannot fail to insure confidence to purchasers, and will also be advantageous to real estate interests in this City. This company is restricted by law from holding real estate beyond a limited time, and, furthermore, does not desire to withhold from improvement the valuable parcels it has acquired. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, 30 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed, and 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

BOOK MAPS,

with full description of the property, can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., on and after April 10.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS TOMES and JOHN M. WATSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, Trustee of the estate and effects of the above named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales Room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis Tomes, and all the right, title, and interest which the undersigned Trustee acquired by the adjudication of bankruptcy in this matter and by the conveyances to him or otherwise, of in and to the following described land and premises, to wit: All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New-York, and mentioned and described on a "mortgage map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester as number (12) twelve, and which said plot or parcel of land is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Gerard-avenue, as laid down on said map, five hundred feet north-easterly from the north-westerly corner of James-street, as laid down on said map, and Gerard-avenue aforesaid; running thence north-westerly and parallel with James-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence north-easterly and parallel with Gerard-avenue sixty-eight feet six inches, to lands of Henry Arcularius; thence easterly along said land to Gerard-avenue aforesaid; thence south-westerly along Gerard-avenue eighty-six feet, to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis Tomes, and of the said Trustee, of and to one-half of the street in front of the said premises; and, also, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the Town of Westchester in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and known on a certain map on file in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, entitled a map of property belonging to the estate of Peter Lorillard, deceased, situate in Westchester County, New-York, sold in partition by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, under an order or judgment in the Supreme Court, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1869, in which Peter Lorillard and others are plaintiffs, and Jacob Lorillard and others are defendants, by the numbers, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, and 1674; and also, various claims and judgments belonging to the estate of the said Francis Tomes.

Dated New-York, 31st March, 1880.

A. H. STEVENS, Trustee,
ap1-law3wTh* 36 Wall-street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PROPERTY ON PEARL, NEW CHAMBERS, BLEECKER, 12TH, AND 41ST STS.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of estate of Bella Adolphus.

PEARL AND NEW CHAMBERS STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 429 Pearl-st., running through to and fronting on New Chambers-st.

BLEECKER-STREET.—The five-story high-stoop brick building and lot, No. 147, north side, between Thompson-st. and South 5th-av., lot 28.6 by 100 feet.

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 132, south side, near 3d-av., lot 15x103.3.

WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 135, north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, lot 25x98.9; 65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A.—VALUABLE EAST SIDE BOULEVARD AND 79TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL to sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 50 VALUABLE LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE EASTERN BOULEVARD, AVENUE A, 1ST-AV., 79TH AND 80TH-STS.

This valuable Property will first be offered in one plot or parcel, and if not sold as a whole, will be sold in plots of four lots each. Terms at sale.

For maps and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 216 WEST 50TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Stammers, deceased, to close the estate, the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 216 West 50th-st., south side, near Broadway. Lot 20 by 100 feet. SALE POSITIVE.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 99 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—DElightful country seat of the late L. H. Holmes, on Shippan Point, at Stamford, Conn., 10 minutes' drive from station and steam-boat; location healthy; house in good condition; three stories, containing 13 rooms besides basement; commodious carriage-house, stables, and barn, and farmer's cottage; 16 acres of good land, running to water, with fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES P. HOLMES or JONATHAN MARSHAL, at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NO. 8 WHITE-ST., ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, by order of E. S. Shafer, Referee:

No. 8 WHITE-STREET—North side, 40 feet east of West Broadway, two-story and attic brick building, 25 by about 40; lot 75 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. ARE prepared to make sales of real estate and securities at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, and have opened a branch office at No. 30 Pine-st., where they will be represented by Messrs. C. W. Kohlsaat & Larwell.

WEST 54TH-ST., SOUTH SIDE, 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.—Four lots, 25x100.5 each, at Exchange Sales-room, THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880, noon, 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Particulars at offices of NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, No. 32 Park-place, and RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, BY H. G. SCOTT, ON SATURDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story high-stoop brick basement house, on north side of 133d-st., 85 feet east of Madison-av., by order of the court.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—WITH PARLOR MIRRORS AND FRONT parlor window cornices and gas-fixtures throughout, the four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 133 West 44th-st. E. HAXTUN, No. 173 Centre-st.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE DWELLINGS TO rent low on and adjoining the avenues; new lists. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 23 East 17th sts., of 661 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON WEST 35TH-st., near 5th-av., to let or lease to desirable tenant. M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN HOUSE WITH owner, to small family without children; gas, hot and cold water; rent $40. Inquire No. 216 West 21st-st.

HARLEM—DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—WEST-SIDE HOUSES, GOOD NEIGHborhood, 73d-st., between 9th-av. and Boulevard, on Public Drive, north side of the street, 16 three-story and 9 four-story high-stoop first-class dwellings; brick sewer, gas, and high service Croton water in the street; plumbing perfect; all put up by day's work; furnaces, ranges, chandeliers, and gas-fixtures all in.

Rent of three-story houses, $900 per annum.

Rent of four-story houses, $1,000 per annum.

Also, store on the corner to let at $75 per month.

For further particulars apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 34 Union-square.

TO LET—A HIGHLY CABINET FINISHED house, north side of 72d-st., No. 121, between Park and Lexington avs.; has butler's-pantry extension; watchman always on premises; no permits required. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO A REFINED AND responsible family of adults, all but three rooms in a first-class four-story house, near 5th-av. and Windsor Hotel; the best of references given and required. Address HOUSE, between 10 and 12 A. M., Sturtevant House.

TO LET—A PLEASANT DWELLING, WELL LOcated between Broadway and 6th-av.; in perfect order; pier-glass, cornices, and window-shades; rent to a small family, very low. Apply to

F. H. GRADY, No. 912 6th-av.

$50, $55, AND $60 PER MONTH.—NEW first-class three-story and basement houses, 117th-st. and Lexington-av. Apply on premises afternoons. G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements, three rooms deep, on east side Mott-av. and 150th-st. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 1,280 Broadway.

APARTMENT—MADISON-AV. AND 79TH-ST.; 9 rooms, each with direct light; corner building; steam-heated; cabinet finished. Apply to OGDEN, No. 1,031 Madison-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO let at No. 248 West 40th-st., consisting of seven light rooms; rent, $40 per month. Apply to V. S. WOODRUFF, No. 250 West 40th-st.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PART OF MODERN house No. 109 Bank-st.; six good rooms; large yard; rent, $500. RUFUS KING, owner, at Mr. Chambers', No. 656 Hudson-st., between 2 and 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

☞ OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, in the new iron-front building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., the third loft, 50x100; well lighted; Otis's elevators, steam heaters, water, and gas; will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—IN CLINTON HALL, CORNER ASTOR-place and 8th-st., rooms now occupied by G. A. Leavitt & Co., and store on Astor-place, running through to 8th-st.; also, in building corner Broadway and 37th-st., several large rooms, with steam-power.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., with L on Church-st.; steam-power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, size 50x110 feet, in building No. 718 and 720 Broadway; would be rented low to good tenant.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF the extra-wide stores Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer-st., on favorable terms, with immediate possession, if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES (NOW OCCUPIED BY Manufacturers' and Builders' Insurance Company,) No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF SWANSEA FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.

An eligible site for the erection of a FACTORY or spacious STOREHOUSES, with vaults.

The property is situated on the Strand, having a frontage thereto of 45 feet, and to Morris-lane, which bounds it on the north, of 79 feet.

The whole contains about 412 square yards, and from its central position might be advantageously used by the erection thereon of stores for corn, flour, American and other foreign produce, now being so largely imported.

The North Dock and the Great Western Railway are in close proximity. Apply to

D. H. JONES, Esq., C. E., Worcester Chambers, Swansea.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT IRVINGTON.

Elegant stone house, 62x96; high grounds overlooking the Hudson River; gas, water, &c.; every possible improvement.

City property or mortgages taken in payment.

Photographs, Room No. 1, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FRONTING ON Manhasset Bay, Long Island; 16 miles from City; near station and landing; eight or more acres; garden and beautifully-shaded grounds sloping to the water; fine large modern house and outbuildings, with stock, &c.; private dock, bathing, boating, fishing, and shooting; ice-house filled; choice fruits; first-class society and surroundings; near churches and schools. Photograph and particulars with O. G. BENNET, 150 Broadway.

CHARMING COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, North Shore, Long Island, 17 miles from City, for sale or lease to first-class party only; three-quarters of a mile gravel shore; extensive views; fine boating, bathing, fishing, and gunning; perfectly healthy; near railroad and steam-boats; mansion large and fully furnished. Photographs and particulars at No. 150 Broadway, O. G. BENNET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the finest places on Harlem Railroad, one hour and half from City, dwelling, farm-house, barns, &c., all in good order, with 225 acres; gardens well stocked with fruit; running water from pure spring supplies all parts of house and barns. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or exchanged for improved City property. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT HOHOKUS, N. J., one hour from New-York, an elegant country residence; stable, gardener's cottage, hennery, ice-house, children's play-house; plentiful supply of water, entirely free from mosquitoes and fever and ague; overlooking the beautiful Saddle River Valley; a more healthy and delightful location cannot be found; built for owner. Inquire of CLARK & CRANE, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE OR RENT, (REASONable terms,) handsome country seat; mountain side; avenue macadamized to stations; commodious residence; 20 rooms, every convenience; 6 acres; lawns; garden; 200 fruit trees; stables, cow-house; perfect order; location healthy beyond question. Apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

NYACK.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, the country seat of the late James S. Aspinwall; large stone mansion, built in the best manner by day's work, with fine views of the Hudson; three acres, stable, and excellent water; or will lease. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, for 1, 2, or 3 years, a very desirable residence; large piazzas; water and gas. S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EAST ORANGE, N. J., A SPLENDID building lot, 60x190, on South Arlington-av., (macadamized street,) two minutes' walk from depot; a bargain. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 1,288 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY TO NOvember, or longer, the cottage on the "Barker Place," at Throgg's Neck, Westchester, with coach-house and stable, (six stalls;) vegetables and milk supplied; the cottage is roomy and delightfully situated; within one hour's drive from Harlem Bridge; only 13 minutes by train to Westchester depot; thence only 20 minutes; road all the way macadamized; may be seen at any time. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 117 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN DOBB'S FERRY, 15 MINUTES' walk from depot, a Swiss cottage in splendid order; contains 12 rooms; one acre of ground in garden and fruit trees; vegetables planted; new stable. Rent per annum, $450. Apply on the premises, or to F. W. LASAK, next door.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT COTTAGES TO LET.—Full particulars and catalogues from

CHARLES S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS TO RENT—Rumson Neck, Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, Seabright, Red Bank, and Shrewsbury, N. J. List and permits on application to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 163 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 40 MINUTES from New-York, a desirable house in good order, five minutes' walk from depot; plenty of ground, abundance of fruit; barn, with house for man; rent cheap. Apply to L. R. BARRETT, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., Room No. 5.

TARRYTOWN HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, CARriage-house; one acre, high ground; healthy; fine river view; fruit; rent, $400. JOHN WEBBER, No. 123 Bowery.

COUNTRY SEAT—15 ROOMS, FURNISHED.—Little Neck Bay; gas, water, bath-house; one hour from Wall-st.; private family. MORGAN OR LUDLOW, Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT COUPLE, without incumbrance; sober, honest, and industrious; would take care of gentleman's house during the Summer months; first-class City references. Call, or address Nesbitt, No. 282 East 37th-st.

A FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED centrally-located house wanted for gentleman and wife; rent, $3,000 to $4,000. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping; all at low rates.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—T-CART, LITTLE USED; BUILT by Peters, of London; very handsome; also pair of bay horses; also double harness, by Campbell; together or separately. Can be seen at No. 139 West 17th-st., west rear stable, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

SPRING EXPOSITION

Of Paris Costumes, Evening and Reception Dresses, Mantles, Street and Carriage Wraps, India Shawls, Children's and Misses Suits, Infants' Outfits, Ladies' Paris Underwear, Wrappers, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BALING CLOTH.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, No. 1,139 Girard-St., Philadelphia, Penn., March 30, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, April 23d, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of 20,000 yards of material suitable for baling purposes, to be 48 inches wide. Samples of the article proposed to be furnished by bidders should accompany their bids. Proposals for a less quantity will be received. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

A sample similar to the article required can be seen at this office.

Blank proposals, with the form of the bond thereon, required to be executed by bidders, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Baling Material," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK AT NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

Office of National Military Cemeteries, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 8, 1880, for the construction of Superintendent's Lodges of Brick or Stone at the following National Cemeteries:

BEAUFORT, S. C. and MOBILE, Ala.

During the progress of the work it will be frequently inspected by competent Engineers, and strict compliance with the terms of the contract will be required.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen, and blank forms of proposals procured, at this office, and at the Quartermaster's offices in New-Orleans, La.; Fort Johnston, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo., and Jeffersonville, Ind.; also at the Cemeteries above named.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Lodges at National Cemeteries," and addressed to the undersigned.

They will be opened in this office at noon on the date specified, when bidders are invited to be present.

A. F. ROCKWELL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

STEAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

Tenders for the above service will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, Jamaica, until noon on the 21st day of June, 1880. The service is to be performed for seven years, commencing not later than the 1st of January, 1881, but liable to termination at the end of five years, on six months' notice being given.

The tenders must be sealed up and addressed to "*The Colonial Secretary, Jamaica,*" and marked outside, left-hand corner, "*Tender for steam communication round the Island of Jamaica.*"

Further particulars and printed copy of conditions of proposed contract can be obtained at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, and may also be seen at the Maritime Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. *FINEST AND CHEAPEST* MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAUS & SONS.

TAMAR INDIEN.

(Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

F. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-℔ and 1-℔, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND PATENTS SECURED, no retainer. J. AMBLER SMITH, ex-M. C., Patent and Claims Attorney, Washington, D. C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BROWN & HARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, George F. Brown alone being authorized to sign in liquidation.

New-York, March 31, 1880.

GEO. F. BROWN,
BRADLEY A. HARD.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of BROWN & SANSON.

New-York, April 1, 1880.

GEO. F. BROWN,
THOS. J. SANSON.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES CAHN, Adolph Salmon, and Marx Fribourg, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Marx Fribourg, one of the bankrupts above named, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-third day of April, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 329 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt Marx Fribourg.—Dated New-York, on the thirtieth day of March, 1880.

ap1-law3wTh* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS:—AT Jersey City, March 30, 1880.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles L. Williams, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. GEORGE ZABRISKIE,

ap1-law3wTh* Assignee.

ELECTIONS.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, April 7, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 11th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 17 until the morning of May 12.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, Executive Office, New-York, April 7, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1880, at 1 P. M., at No. 145 Broadway, New-York, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

The transfer-books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 9, and reopen on the morning of THURSDAY, April 29. WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, March 27, 1880.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Fourth Class, also for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, Cor. 3d-av. and 9th-st., New-York, March 31, 1880.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 12th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WM. H. NIBLET, Secretary.

IRON RAILS.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN,

NO. 34 PINE-ST.,

Importers

OF

Steel and Iron Rails,
Old Rails, Wrought Scrap,
Spiegel and Bessemer Pig Iron.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
H. A. V. POST.
C. H. MARTIN.

FINANCIAL.

FATHER DE SMET

CONSOLIDATED

GOLD MINING COMPANY,

LAWRENCE COUNTY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

"BLACK HILLS."

Capital, $10,000,000

In 100,000 Shares

OF

$100 EACH.

This famous and valuable property has heretofore been owned and controlled by a few capitalists, through whose energy and means it has been brought to its present admirable condition.

Monthly dividends of 30 cents per share were commenced in December last.

With a view of creating a market for it these owners have contributed about 45,000 shares of its capital stock, which have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for sale.

For the present the Stock is offered at

TWENTY DOLLARS

per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets and Descriptive Maps will be sent to applicants.

LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
L. & S. WORMSER, Drexel Building, New-York.
PRINCE & WHITELY, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4703	4368	5797	4711	5233	5836	4222	4583
5506	5837	5174	5253	5605	4510	5894	4676
4112	4729	5744	5826	3867	3389	3900	....
5965	4636	4289	5644	6057	5880	5877	....
4319	4480	5187	5534	5183	6225	4631	....

Being one per cent. of Twenty-nine hundred and fifteen Bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest that would have accrued on the Bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said Bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1880, at which date interest on said above designated Bonds will cease.

Dated March 20, 1880.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Attest: DAVID W. PRICE,
[L. S.] Notary Public, (81,) New-York County.

CITY OF BURLINGTON,

VERMONT,

5 Per Ct. FUNDING BONDS,

Redeemable after 10 and payable in 40 years. Principal and interest payable at Ninth National Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

BANKERS, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Called bonds of Burlington, on which interest ceased April 1, 1880, received in payment.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA, TEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.

Faith of the State pledged to protect the holders of the bonds.

For sale by

HATCH & FOOTE,

12 WALL-STREET.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, (Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

A meeting of the Registered Holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking-Fund Debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the agency of the company, No. 11 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of April, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879.

The Transfer-books of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures will close at the agency in the City of New-York, at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of March, and will reopen on the 21st day of April.

CHARLES WALSH, Transfer Agent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at No. 11 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of April, at 12 o'clock, to accept the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, entitled "An Act for the settlement of all controversies and litigation between the State of Mississippi and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company."

The Transfer-books of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at Mobile and New-York will close at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of March, and will reopen on the 21st day of April. CHARLES WALSH, Transfer Agent.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Holders of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, known as the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds," are hereby notified that on presenting their bonds at the office of this company, No. 88 William-st., the bonds will be stamped, releasing them from the operations of the sinking fund, and said bonds will thereafter be known as "Consolidated Bonds."

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 23 Park-place, New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon.

GUY R. PELTON, Secretary.

New-York, April 8, 1880.

NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Bondholders are particularly requested to meet THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 65, at an adjourned meeting, to vote on question for a successor corporation. CHARLES L. FROST.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. STOCK and Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds.
Missouri Pacific Stock.
New-York and Oswego Midland Stock.
Wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., 3 Wall-st.

COUNTY BONDS OF MISSOURI, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA wanted by

TOBEY & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A 5 PER CENT. INTEREST FOR FIVE YEARS.—I have a large amount of money to loan on first-class residence and store property in this City.

TRUST, Post Office Box No. 2,688.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highgate Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st., stockholders bring stock.

A.—THE MINING RECORD, NO. 61 BROADway, $3 yearly, containing full latest news from the Gold, Silver, Coal, and Iron Mines. Mining Stocks bought and sold; information free. A. R. Chisolm, Prop.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c. &c.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company, North-east corner Union-square, 4th-av. and 16th-st., New-York, March 23, 1880.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ONE MILLION OF bonds of the NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1882:

The company will pay par and accrued interest for the whole or any part of the above bonds, upon presentation at the same at their office on or before April 15, 1880.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

Panama Railroad Company, New-York, April 5, 1880.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) Per Cent. from the earnings of the past THREE MONTHS, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next.

Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of 3d May, 1880.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

Office of the New-York and Stratsville Coal and Iron Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, March 25, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the March earnings, payable at this office April 15.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th of April.

W. WALTER PHELPS, President.

New-York, April 8, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY on the 2d inst. declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable April 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst. and open on the 13th inst. M. B. COOK, Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE CREDitors of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their claims with the proper vouchers therefor, for audit, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed Receiver of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City. Office hours, 10:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

CLARK BROOKS, Receiver, &c.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Capt. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., April 10, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parker.....Thursday, April 15, 8 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Smith.....Saturday, April 24, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodation. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, or pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 143 Walnut-st., Phila. E. M. CONGER, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 to 43, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL ON QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, April 21, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, April 28, 8 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, May 5, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight apply to CUNARD DOCK, 114 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
EXTRA STEAMER PALESTINE,
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
Sailing SATURDAY, April 10.
Passengers embark at Pier No. 1 N. R., at 12 noon.
Passage, $60, $80, and $100.
Apply to SEAGER BROTHERS,
No. 63 Beaver-st.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 27, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, May 18, noon
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library, also surgeon and surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Liverpool Lake Maury Lane Route are all seasons of the year.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 8, 8 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, April 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 8, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 116 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morrison-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Samuel.....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachenez.....Wed., April 21, 7 P. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Joncla.....Wednesday, April 28, 8 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICES OF THE GENERAL Transatlantic Company will be removed on SATURDAY, April 10, from No. 55 Broadway to No. 6 Bowling Green, (foot of Broadway.)

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MOSEL.....Sat., April 10 | GEN. WERDER, W. April 31
DONAU.....Sat., April 17 | REIN.....Sat., April 24
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia...April 15, 9 A. M. | Devonia...April 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia...April 17, 11 A. M. | Bolivia...May 1, 11 A. M.
These Steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs; several rooms, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Utopia.....April 9, 4 P. M. | California, April 14, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From river foot of Canal-st., N. R., EVERY THURSDAY. First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA, Th. April 8 | LESSING, Thurs. April 22
HOLSATIA, Thurs. April 15 | HERMANN, Thurs. May 6
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all cities in the South of Germany: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31
MAAS.....Wednesday, April 7
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, April 21
1st Cabin, $60-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $30.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1. W. MORRIS,
97 S. Wm-st. Freight Agts. 150 B'way. Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....April 16, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CLYDE.....Saturday, April 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, May 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, April 10, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 1 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 45 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Beekman-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fearswoon. Sat., April 10
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, April 14
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
315 Broadway. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Caliber to PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., April 17
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thur., April 22
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Hav. and Mex.) Sat., May 1
* These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in State-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. April 18 and May 9 for Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 5 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERACRUZ, American Comet, Capt. Yates.....Wed., April 14
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Cooper.....Wed., April 28
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, April 10
Steamer CITY OF MOBILE.....WEDNESDAY, April 14
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. L. MAXELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
E. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, April 3
E. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, April 17
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, New-York, April 7, 1880.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th inst. the following jurors will be drawn for the following county, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 24 proximo, to wit:
Three panels of 100 trial jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I, II, and III.
One panel of 100 trial jurors for a County of Common Pleas, Part I.
Three panels of 100 trial jurors each, for a Mayor's Court, Parts I, II, and III.
Two panels of 100 trial jurors each, for a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Parts I and II, and a panel of 50 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. A. BOYDEN, County Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, near the east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young respectable girl, lately her place on account of family breaking up; chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at last employer's, No. 63 West 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL (as first-class chamber-maid; the best of City references from last employers; can take charge of house-linen and family sewing; a good operator. Call at No. 231 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL (as first-class chamber-maid; best City references. Address H. K., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE young girl; is first class; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 218 West 38th-st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or waitress and plain sewing; two years' City references; no cards; the lady can be seen. Call at No. 136 West 19th-st., in stores.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references; no cards answered. Call at No. 253 6th-av., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting or sewing; last good City references. Call at No. 252 West 23d-st. Moore.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 243 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in private family as first-class chamber-maid; can do nice plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Call, to-day, at No. 231 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would do fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 345 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; thoroughly understands her business; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 136 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; three years' City references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 68 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for chamber-work and washing; good references. Call at No. 188 East 64th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 311 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl; will assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 500 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking; has been large company dinners; makes all kinds of fancy desserts and soups; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 220 East 34th-st.; ring bell 4.

COOK.—BY PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address, two days, J. M., Box No. 1967 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD City cook; understands all kinds meats and desserts; is a good baker; best City references. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st. No cards.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands her business in all branches; no objections to the country; very best City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 1.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS meats, soups, pastry, also desserts; excellent bread, rolls, and pastry; good City references. Call at No. 137 West 51st-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE and competent woman in small genteel family; excellent bread and pastry maker; good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 23d-st., third floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as excellent plain cook and laundress; good baker; in small private family; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of English and American cooking; best City references. Call at No. 116 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT COOK; ENGLISH and American cooking in all its branches; first-class baker; best City references. Call at No. 207 East 39th-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman in all kinds of soups, meats, and cakes; several years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 329 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY cook; Newport preferred for the Summer; City references from last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., one pair stairs up, front room.

COOK.—KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A FRENCH cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has her own kitchen-maid; good City references. Apply at No. 107 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; best City references. Call at No. 345 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; boiling, French dishes; all kinds soups; excellent baking in all branches; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COMPETENT COOK in small private family; understands her business thoroughly; assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 178 Waverley-place.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHWOMAN (as French cook; excellent baker; willing to assist with washing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 237 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROTestant cook; best City references; no cards. Call at No. 218 West 35th-st., third bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS BEST City references; four years in last employment. Call at No. 117 West 30th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD PLAIN cook and laundress; moderate wages; best City references. Call at No. 317 West 35th-st., room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE FAMily; best City reference; City or country. Address R. K., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking. Call at No. 35 West 27th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE THAT understands her work in all its branches; has four years' references. Call at No. 117 West 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 444 West 45th-st., rear.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a respectable woman in private family; best City references. Call at No. 243 West 18th-st., one flight, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 240 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook; City reference. Call at 157 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook. Call at No. 815 3d-av., fourth floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more customers by the day; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; 24 operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; a few more engagements by day; understands all kinds of sewing on a machine. Call at No. 208 East 38th-st., second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT; BY THE DAY or week; perfect fitter and designer; references. Address G. R., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, engagements by the day or week in private families; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent woman; engagements in families; terms, $1 per day; fits and trims. Address Mrs. M. S., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; wishes families' work; operates Wheeler & Wilson's and Gibbs's machines. Call at 163 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—DESIRES A FEW ENGAGEments by the day; is a good cutter, fitter, and stylish trimmer. Call at No. 474 West 22d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A KIND, MOTHERLY, refined, a thorough, practical housekeeper. A position in family or hotel; experienced in both; no objection to leave the City; references. Address, for one week, W. C., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan widow, having her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, would like to take charge of linen-room, housekeeper, or any position of trust. City or country. Address Industry, Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, position as housekeeper in unincumbered house; no family; best references. Call on Mrs. Dingle, No. 499 10th-av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A lady of refinement and experience, as housekeeper or companion; best of references. Address Miss Hayley, Box No. 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—CARE OF CHILDREN OR to do plain sewing; by a middle-aged lady of large experience. Address Mrs. W. M., Box 221 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—FROM north of Germany (Protestant), to go to Europe or Newport. Same, well engaged at present employer's. No. 220 West 54th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French lady's maid and seamstress; six years' references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 4th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl; or would do fine washing or chamber-work. Call at the best of City references. Call at No. 133 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (in a private family); no objection to go with a family to the country; can give three years' City references; no boiled cards answered. Call at No. 241 West 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 201 East 26th-st.

MONTHLY OR INVALID NURSE.—Married lady (British born) to meet all present country ers. No. 436 West 23d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; long and satisfactory references from present employer; would be willing to travel to Europe. Call at No. 126 East 126th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS first-class nurse; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; good City references from present employers. Call at No. 13 Gramercy Park.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTable-connected young lady in a good family; no objection to leave the City; highest references. Address for one week, E. M. R., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German Protestant to care or two grown children, or to wait on lady; cuts and fits children's clothing; can sew on different machines; City references. Call at No. 53 East 7th-st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl; capable of bringing up a baby on the bottle; would like to travel; is willing and obliging; very best references. Call, two days, No. 343 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; WHO has good references; speaks and reads French well; is willing to do some chamber-work. Call, for one week, at No. 604 6th-av., bakery.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE; experienced in the care of children; takes entire charge; understands feeding with the bottle; City references. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO WAIT on invalid lady; has a good deal of experience; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 709 6th-av., toy store.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist with chamber-work with a family who go in the country during the Summer; excellent references. Address E. J., No. 311 East 80th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 443 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PERSON (as child's nurse; many years' experience; first-class City references. Call, two days, at No. 126 West 49th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class, respectable girl; best City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse; very best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 323 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress and thorough chamber-maid; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best City references. Address M. K., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to care grown children; unexceptionable reference. Address A. B. D., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY AN American girl as seamstress and lady's maid; can furnish the best of references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 68 West 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent seamstress; good operator; would assist with light chamber-work or wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNderstands dress-making; willing to assist with children; has the best references; a first-class operator. Call at No. 672 3d-av.

TO TRAVEL.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to find a family going to Europe, to take care of growing children and to be generally useful. Call at No. 448 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS AND ASSIST IN CHAMBER-Work.—By a young woman in private family; best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS in a first-class family; has an objection to the country; highest City references given. Call at 137 West 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a private family; City or country; has 7 years' references from her last place. Call at 109 West 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 59th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPetent waitress; in a private family. Address Y. Z., Box 250 Times Office. Call at No. 125 East 41st-st., ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—CALL FROM 10 TO 1 O'CLOCK at her present employer's, No. 45 West 19th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN washing at her own house; fluting and polishing. Call at 208 West 37th-st., or 78 Box-st., Greenpoint.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 269 3d-av., near 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman as attendant in a doctor's or dentist's office; has filled a similar position for five years; best of references. Call at No. 6 6th-st.

BUTLER.—BY A STEADY MAN, FULLY COMPetent and reliable, to take entire charge of a gentleman's establishment, &c.; is a first-class caterer, as references from last employers will testify; no objection to the country. Address, or call, Box No. 283 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIvate family; willing and obliging; good carver and good salad-maker; not afraid of work; City or country; best City references. Address G. R., No. 117 West 30th-st., in store.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; Protestant; is first-class waiter and a good carver; understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A MEMBER of Presbyterian Church; age 33; married; no children; can milk if required; is thoroughly competent; is his reference from his last place; country preferred; late employer can be seen if required. Address J. M., Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman, who is a superior man; has lived with me three years; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses; is a neat and competent driver. For references address W. 1,294 Broadway, Room No. 8, or can be seen at No. 122 West 26th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AMERICAN (Protestant; married; no children; sober, industrious, &c., if necessary; neat, active, temperate, very handy, and not afraid to work; very best City and country references. Address J. K., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country where there is good situation offered; 12 years' best City reference. Call or address N. S., No. 84 4th-av., Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Scotchman; married; no children; is willing to go country; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; country preferred. City references, four years from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALLY Useful.—By a German Protestant single man; who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; is an excellent driver; strictly temperate and obliging; good reference. Address A. Box No. 293 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of road and carriage horses; good plain gardener; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; best personal reference from present and former employers. Address W. T., Box 249 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; good careful driver; can milk; understands gardening; willing and obliging; best of references; last employer can be seen in this City. Address H. K., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; is an excellent driver; strictly temperate and obliging; moderate wages; good references. Address L. A., No. 1 Jay-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has first-class references. Call or address Coachman, No. 26 Greenwich-st., care Michael O'Brien.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Crouns man; will be well recommended in every respect; is sober, willing, and obliging; country preferred; seven years' reference. Call or address No. 35 East 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class English Protestant; married; no children; prefers to take charge of a gentleman's place; wages moderate; no objection to go in this City. Address Miss Hayley, Box No. 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; English; has been in my employment 12 months; I can recommend him as thoroughly efficient, sober, honest, and trustworthy. Address A. W., Box No. 3,489 Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SINGLE man; understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; excellent driver; sober, honest, and willing; best of references; recommended from his last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man having seven years' reference from last employer; strictly sober; honest and trustworthy; a good driver and careful groom. Call or address Edward, No. 345 8th-av., second floor.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; City or country; has been City fireman; best employer. Call or address No. 119 Madison-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN (as coachman and gardener; over six years' reference from last place. Address F. E., No. 428 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPONSIBLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; is a careful City driver and an excellent groom; nine years' City references from last employer. Call or address O. N., No. 135 West 51st-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MARRIED MAN (as coachman; his wife as plain cook and plain washing; both willing and obliging; no children; best references; City or country. Address M. M., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PROTESTANT (married; a first-class man; well recommended, and thoroughly competent in every respect; City or country; five years' satisfactory references. Address Falkner, No. 1,294 1st-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Quaker and wife as a gentleman's place or farm; man as coachman and gardener; wife as housework; best of your references; first-class in every respect. Address T. F., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED MAN; 12 years' City experience; thorough knowledge of his business in every respect; highest reference from last place. Call or address C. E. W., private stable, No. 123 West 21st-st.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS men, either separate or together; City or country, (latter preferred;) first-class references; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Call or address T. R., No. 47 East 32d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; country preferred; willing to make himself generally useful; six years' good references. Address D. E., Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED BY FAMILY LEAV-ing; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; can milk; understands gardening; willing and obliging; best of references; last employer can be seen in this City. Address H. K., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has first-class references. Call or address Coachman, No. 26 Greenwich-st., care Michael O'Brien.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Crouns man; will be well recommended in every respect; is sober, willing, and obliging; country preferred; seven years' reference. Call or address No. 35 East 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class English Protestant; married; no children; prefers to take charge of a gentleman's place; wages moderate; no objection to horse; excellent City references. Address J. McCallough, Box No. 309 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF PRACTIcal experience in the various branches of horticulture, fruit-growing and floriculture; a good plain cook is required; best of references from either country. Address A. Z., Box No. 237, for three days, Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARried man; small family; thoroughly competent in both branches; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; Protestant; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; single; age 30; thoroughly understands greenhouse, grapery, fruits, and vegetables; first-class references. Address J. S., care of seed store, No. 125 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED GERMAN, WITHout children; either as assistant gardener on a gentleman's place; is used to care of a small place; wife would do general house-work; good references. Address A. K., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH man; single; fully capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; 15 years' recommendations from last place. Address Scotchman, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—COMPETENT IN FRUITS, FLOWers, and vegetables, greenhouse and graperies; first-class plantsman; long experience in this country; best reference. Address J. E., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (ONE BOY, 8 years old;) 18 years in last place; good references; willing and obliging. Address W. G., Box 62 Franklin, Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; has been 20 years in his last place. Address Gardener, care of T. S. Shepherd, Mechanic Fire Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (married 20 years in last place; good reference. Call or address No. 15 dock-st., seed store.

WAITER—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE, TOgether or separate; both first class; the cook superior baker; understands English and American cooking; highest City reference as to character and ability. Address, for two days, Man and Wife, Box No. 302 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAIT

EVENTS IN THE METROPOLIS

THE DEATH OF MRS. DEUTCH.

RESULTS OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION AND INQUEST.

Coroner Knox yesterday impaneled a jury in the case of Mrs. Harriet Deutch, née Van Buren, the woman who died at No. 234 West Eleventh-street from opium-poisoning. The jury, consisting of Drs. E. Carlton, Jr., O. G. Smith, George V. Skiff, and J. P. Campbell and Messrs. Thomas Van Tine, F. L. Fisher, W. J. Button, J. W. Ross, J. Davidson, and J. McGary, assembled in the afternoon at No. 79 Greenwich-avenue, and were sworn in by the Coroner. They then formally viewed the remains of the unfortunate woman. The autopsy had been previously made by Deputy Coroner Donlin, who found the vessels of the brain engorged and about a dram of fluid in the lateral ventricles. The stomach was slightly congested, and the Doctor took possession of it to have the contents analyzed. Dr. Donlin also found fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and granular degeneration of the kidneys. The immediate cause of death was the opium-poisoning. A certificate was granted, in which the causes of death were given as apnœa, Bright's disease of the kidneys, aortic insufficiency, and fatty degeneration of the liver, accelerated by an overdose of opium. The following testimony was taken by the Coroner:

Mrs. Margaret Morgan, who keeps the boarding-house where the woman died, testified that two weeks ago Deutch came to the house and engaged board for the deceased, whom he called Mrs. Van Buren; he said he was her agent. On March 30 they came together. Deutch went away, and then came back again. After she had been in the house four days she complained of being ill, and had a great deal of pain. Dr. Miller was sent for, and attended her. The patient refused to take the medicine ordered. After the Doctor left she said that she would have some toast and tea. While the tea was being prepared Miss Montaine, one of the boarders, called to see her, and found her lying on the bed unconscious. Mrs. Morgan then went to the room and found her dead. She sent for the doctor, but before he arrived the man Deutch came in, and Mrs. Morgan told him that Mrs. Van Buren was dead. He did not seem to be affected by the news, but went up to the room, looked at the dead woman, but made no remark. He then left and returned 15 minutes later with a lady. He brought her into the room, did not say a word to any one, and went out of the house. This lady was Mrs. Brodhead, a cousin of the deceased. Deutch did not return to the house.

Miss Belle Montaine testified that Mrs. Van Buren, (as she was known in the house,) spoke of Deutch as her friend or guardian. On Monday night she went to the room occupied by deceased and found her dead. No further testimony was taken, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday next at 3 P. M.

Mr. Barent Livingston, a cousin of the deceased, has taken charge of the arrangements for the funeral, which will take place from the undertaker's shop, in Greenwich-avenue, at 8 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be made at Woodlawn.

Mr. R. W. Newhall, the attorney for Deutch, said yesterday that Deutch had been his client for two years. He was married to Miss Van Buren on Nov. 2, 1876, and on the 3d of December of the same year she obtained a divorce from him. The divorce was granted by Judge W. J. Cox, of Beaver County, Utah, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Subsequently, statements having been circulated that Deutch had fraudulently obtained a divorce from her, Miss Van Buren voluntarily made an affidavit on Dec. 11, 1877, denying these statements, and setting forth that she had obtained the divorce. Since the divorce, Deutch, although not living with her, exercised a general oversight of her affairs and interested himself in her welfare. He had means of his own, and when Miss Van Buren frittered away her income foolishly he often lent her money to meet her bills. Mr. Newhall said that the deceased had been a confirmed opium-eater for eight years past.

NEWARK, April 7.—Benjamin F. Crane, a real estate agent, at No. 494 Broad-street, in this city, has transacted business for Mrs. Deutch for several years. "My acquaintance with Miss Van Buren," he says, "began about three years ago. She was introduced to me by a friend, and she placed the management of her property in my hands. She had resided in Belleville-avenue, in this city, for a time. From here she went to Orange, where she only remained a few months, going last Summer to Bethelem, Penn. While she was here she was under the treatment of Dr. Isaac A. Nichols, and she improved under his instructions. I never knew she was married, although I have seen Mr. Deutch frequently. He was with her a great deal, but I do not think any suspicions ever arose respecting their intimacy. It is about a year and a half since I saw her last, but I received letters from her constantly, the last one last week. I became convinced that she was indulging in opium, or some equally powerful stimulant, nearly two years ago. Her letters showed it, as they were often incoherent and fanciful in construction, some of them were utterly wild and meaningless. Miss Van Buren owned some property, a valuable house in New-York in particular. If Deutch ill-treated her in other ways, there was certainly no indications of compulsion in her business. She suffered a great deal."

THE TWO DEAD PARTNERS.

FUNERAL SERVICES THAT ATTRACTED A NOTABLE GATHERING.

Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was filled yesterday morning with a large gathering of the friends, relatives, and acquaintances of the late Herman D. Aldrich and Robert H. McCurdy, formerly business partners, who died on the same day, and over whose remains a joint funeral service was held. The large number of white-headed gentlemen present presented a remarkable spectacle. The coffins inclosing the remains of the deceased were placed, as usual, in the centre aisle, in front of the chancel. They were very plain. A crown, wreath, and sheaf of wheat were the only floral decorations. The services were those of the Episcopal Church, the choir assisting. A noticeable feature of the services, however, was the participation of Dr. George L. Prentiss, a Presbyterian clergyman, of the Union Theological Seminary. He pronounced the funeral oration over the remains of Mr. McCurdy, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an old friend of Dr. Prentiss. The Episcopal clergymen were: Bishop Potter, the Rev. Edward A. Washburn, Rector of Calvary Church; the Rev. Dr. Walker, of St. George's Church, and the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, of the New-York Bible House. The Rev. Mr. Washburn made a few well-chosen remarks on the life of Mr. Aldrich. The Episcopal divines wore their white robes, with black scarfs; the Presbyterian clergyman the black silk robe usual with divines of that denomination. The pall-bearers were: Senator Frelinghuysen, Judge Henry E. Davies, Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, James G. Atwater, George F. Hope, George S. Coe, Austin Dall, Frederick S. Winston, the Hon. William E. Dodge, Charles Butler, William W. Wright, Thomas F. Buckley, Samuel Keyser, M. B. Edson, Charles Collins. Among those present in the church were the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. McCurdy was a Director; Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, Philo T. Ruggles, Thomas C. Acton, Alderman Morris, Judge Peabody, George H. Andrews, Wilson G. Hunt, John Sherwood, F. D. Tappen, James M. Brown, George W. Burnham, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Aaron Claflin, John T. Agnew, James L. Halstead, ex-Senator James F. Pierce, G. H. Taylor, Frederick A. Conkling, Charles Hemingway, of Boston; Charles Delavan, Gen. James Watson Webb, Martin Bates, Marshall O. Roberts, D. D. T. Marshall, Alfred Edwards, Judge Palmer, David Dudley Field, Francis Cutting, Henry A. Hurlbut, ex-Commissioner Wood, A. W. Spees, Judge Fancher, John Pyne, Richard M. Hoe, and the physicians of the deceased, Drs. Walker, Delafield, and Farnham. At the close of the services the remains of the two partners, followed by a long procession of friends, were taken to Green-wood Cemetery and interred in adjoining lots. The services at the cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Atwater.

A WOMAN STABBED IN THE STREET.

An attempt to commit murder was made at about 6:30 last evening in front of the Morse Building, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. At that hour Nassau-street was crowded with pedestrians hurrying home from their work. Henry Schnowid, a German shoe-maker, was among the number, and as he reached the Morse Building he encountered a woman. Quick as thought he brandished a knife in the air, and brought it down upon the back of the neck of the woman, drawing it round the cheek, and inflicting an ugly wound. The woman threw up her hand to ward off a second savage blow, and received a wound on her thumb. Schnowid then calmly replaced the knife in his belt, and walked slowly up the street, followed by a dense crowd of people, all of whom, however, kept at a respectable distance from the man and the knife. In Spruce-street, near Nassau, Officer Buckley, of the Fourth Precinct, appeared, and throwing his arms around Schnowid, disarmed and arrested him. At the Oak-Street Station the prisoner said that jealousy was the cause of his murderous attack. The woman, Amelia Brandes, had lived with him as his wife for a time, but had recently deserted him, and he had resolved to assault her on the first opportunity. He was locked up for examination this morning, and the woman was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Her wounds are not thought to be serious.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District met last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, Asa D. Bennett in the chair. The Finance Committee, which had been directed to investigate charges against Victor Heimberger, ex-President of the association, reported that they had examined the accounts of the last Finance Committee, and found that they had been kept very loosely, and that on examining Mr. Heimberger he showed vouchers for every dollar of the association's money that he had spent. The committee, therefore, recommended that Mr. Heimberger be honorably acquitted. Mr. Heimberger said he had received a sum of money from the State Committee for campaign expenses, and had handed the same to the Finance Committee. The latter offered him $40 as a gift, and on his declining to receive it, the committee pressed the money upon him, saying it was the custom for the President to receive a present at that season of the year. He accepted the gift, and it was this money that he had been accused of embezzling. On election day he had spent $90, or $50 in excess of the money he had been presented with by the Finance Committee. The men who had preferred these charges were those who had sold out on election day. On motion, Mr. Heimberger was declared honorably acquitted.

THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

MR. CAMPBELL REDUCES THE RATE FOR CROTON WATER USED BY HOTELS.

A quarterly meeting of the Hotel Association was held last evening in the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr. Uriah Welch presiding. The subject of Croton water charges was discussed. Last Fall water-meters were put into all the hotels by order of the Commissioner of Public Works, and a rate of 15 cents per 100 cubic feet was established, which, as the hotel-keepers subsequently discovered, amounted to about four times the charge to private houses and others whose consumption was not measured by meters. Lawyers who were consulted expressed the opinion that hotels were on the same footing as private houses, their guests constituting families as much as the inmates of the latter. Mr. Alvin Burt, counsel for the Hotel Association, acting under instructions from that body, held several interviews with Commissioner Campbell on the subject. Mr. Burt argued that the water rates of hotels were unjustly excessive as compared with the amounts collected from consumers not supplied with meters, and that the rates were more than double those in Chicago, where the water has to be pumped by the City Government. At the meeting last evening Mr. Burt reported that Commissioner Campbell had consented to reduce the charge by meter measurement to 7½ cents per 100 cubic feet, one-half of the rates adopted last Fall, or to 1 cent per 100 gallons. From the tenor of the discussion which followed the acceptance of the report it would appear that the hotel-keepers regard even 7½ cents per 100 cubic feet as excessive when compared with the rate charged private houses. It was estimated that the hotels would still be paying $3 per capita per year, while a general estimate of the number of inhabitants using Croton water showed that others are charged at the rate of $2 per capita. The association was, however, well pleased with the result of their counsel's efforts, and a resolution thanking Commissioner Campbell for the reduction ordered April 3 was unanimously adopted.

THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRATS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE BODY.

The sub-committee of 24 of the Executive Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy, elected on Tuesday, met last evening and organized. This committee is a very important part of this faction of the local Democratic Party. In it originate nearly all the plans and measures which after adoption by the Executive Committee are finally approved by the General Committee. It is very seldom that the sub-committee resolves upon any plan of action that the "machine" is not obliged to approve. The members of the committee are as follows:

Districts.		Districts.	
1	John Fox.	13	John Clark.
2	Jeremiah C. Murphy.	14	John Tyler Kelly.
3	Daniel O'Rielly.	15	Thomas Costigan.
4	Charles Rielly.	16	Maurice J. Power.
5	Michael Norton.	17	Henry Murray.
6	James Bryan.	18	Hubert O. Thompson.
7	George H. Purser.	19	William B. Finley.
8	Bernard Kenny.	20	William A. Butler.
9	Timothy Shea.	21	John Tracey.
10	William P. Mitchell.	22	William S. Andrews.
11	J. Henry Ford.	23	Hugh H. Moore.
12	Peter Bowe.	24	James J. Mooney.

At the meeting last night ex-County Clerk Thompson and ex-Senator John Fox were placed in nomination by their friends for the Chairmanship of the committee. Mr. Thompson was not desirous of holding the office, and ex-Senator Fox was unanimously elected. William P. Mitchell and Col. John Tracy, of the Mayor's office, were chosen as Secretaries. A committee consisting of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the General Committee; Col. Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Judge John McKeon, Mr. George H. Purser, ex-Assistant District Attorney John R. Fellows, and Sheriff Peter Bowe, was appointed to send a reply to the Democratic Union in regard to the proposition of that organization looking to a union of the Democratic factions of the State for the Presidential campaign, and the committee was directed to say that the Irving Hall Democracy would form no union with any body of Democrats that would not agree beforehand to support the nominee of the National Convention, whoever he may be.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

THREE BLOWS WITH AN AXE THAT MAY CAUSE TIMOTHY MADDEN'S DEATH.

A very strange case of attempted murder occurred yesterday afternoon at the foot of Horatio-street, on the ice-dock. Timothy Madden, who was assaulted, is 28 years old, and lives at No. 146 Horatio-street. He is employed as a laborer by the Consumers' Ice Company. His assailant, Patrick Kearney, was employed by the New-York Ice Company. He bore an indifferent reputation, had a violent temper, and lived occasionally with his wife in West-street, near Charles-street. Madden and Kearney had known each other five years. Their relations had, apparently, been friendly up to the time of the assault. Yesterday morning they were seen talking together peaceably. About 1 o'clock Madden was sweeping up the part of the dock used by the Consumers' Ice Company. Kearney sauntered out of the stable used by the New-York Ice Company with an ice-axe on his shoulder. He walked up to Madden and said, pleasantly, "What! are you cleaning up the dock, Tim?" Madden said, "Yes, Pat," nonchalantly, and stooped to put a shovel of rubbish in a barrow. Kearney continued, "Well, we're cleaning up, too," and, at the conclusion of the sentence, dealt Madden a violent blow with the axe on the top of the head. In the struggle which followed Kenny struck him twice on the head again with the weapon. A score of workmen were looking on, but Kearney threatened to kill the first one who interfered. He then leisurely walked back to his stable, threw down his axe, washed his hands at a neighboring hydrant, and disappeared. Madden walked to the Charles-Street Police Station, and thence was transferred to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Coroner Knox took his ante-mortem statement, in which he said that he knew of no reason for the assault, except, possibly, that he had not married a girl who was a friend of Kearney. Capt. Hedden had not arrested Kearney up to a late hour last night.

STRANGE PROVISIONS IN A WILL.

John Milderberger, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, died about 10 years ago, at the age of 74 years. He left a will, which, after providing for the payment of all his just debts and disposing of some heirlooms, further provided that the residue of his estate, valued at about $50,000, should be divided between his three grandsons—Selden M. Spencer, William E. Kenyon, and Seymour H. Spencer, the latter a Catholic priest. The conditions under which they were to receive their legacies were very peculiar. Selden M. Spencer was to receive one-third of the amount as soon as he should marry. In case he should die not having married, his share was to be added to that of William E. Kenyon, who also was given one-third under similar conditions. If he, too, should die unmarried, both the two thirds already mentioned were to be added to the third bequeathed to Seymour H. Spencer under the same conditions, provided he renounced the Roman Catholic faith. The three young men were minors at the time of the making of the will, but having become of age about a year ago, they commenced a suit before Judge Pratt to make void the limitation and restriction as to marriage, and compel the Executors of the will, James S. See, William Hawes and William B. Landrine to pay over to them the amounts bequeathed them. The priest was represented by T. C. Campbell, Mr. Kenyon by Samuel Ward, Mr. Spencer by M. E. Sawyer, and the Executors by L. T. Yale. Judge Pratt has rendered his decision in favor of the Executors and sustaining the provisions of the will. The will further provided that in case the marriage stipulation was not complied with, the entire sum should revert to the children of Hester Ann Lee, wife of Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Peekskill, she being his sister.

A NEW DRIVING CLUB.

Pursuant to invitation, a number of gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at No. 25 East Twenty-sixth-street, to organize a new driving club, to be known as the "Road Club." The object of the organization is the promotion of coaching and the enjoyment of the pleasures of the road. The meeting was called for 4 o'clock. A majority of the gentlemen invited were in attendance, and the club was organized by the election of the following officers: President—Frederick Bronson; Vice-President—Leonard W. Jerome; Secretary and Treasurer—Hugo Fritsch. Mr. Woodbury Langdon and Mr. James Kernochan were elected members of the Executive Committee. The rules and constitution of the Coaching Club, with which the Road Club is in full accord, were adopted, with some slight modifications. The club is limited to 100 members; it has now 44. Eligibility to an election requires an interest of at least one-fourth in a coach—that is, each coach may represent four members. Meetings will be held monthly, and there will be monthly dinners. The first parade will take place on the last Saturday but one in May. The route to be followed on that occasion will be determined by the Executive Committee.

COX AND BALBO.

The remittitur in the case of the condemned murderers, Cox and Balbo, had not been received at the District Attorney's office yesterday up to the hour of closing, but the document is expected to-day. District Attorney Phelps said that the condemned men would be brought before Chief-Justice Davis and Justices Barrett and Brady, in the General Term of the Supreme Court on Monday morning next, in order that the day of their execution may be named. Chastine Cox, yesterday, presented Johnny Hope, the Manhattan Bank burglar, with two gold charms as a memento of friendship. "Take warning by me," said the negro, "and when you get out of prison be a better man." Warden Finn refuses admission to all visitors who call at the City Prison to see Cox and Balbo merely out of morbid curiosity. Both men are quite cheerful.

PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.

ABRAHAM GOSLING'S CASE REVIEWED BY DR. HAMMOND.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last evening, the principal attraction was a discourse by Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D., on general paralysis of the insane, with especial reference to the case of Abraham Gosling. The disease in question, Dr. Hammond claimed, is capable of easy recognition. In ordinary cases the physical symptoms make their appearance first. They begin with a tremulous motion about the lips when the patient is about to speak, and he appears like a baby commencing to cry. This tremor of the lips is an indication of the disease. It is followed after a time by a difficulty with the mechanism of speech. Then the affections of the mental system come on rather suddenly, and the patient entertains some strange notions regarding proper conduct, or will spend money lavishly. In one case that came under his notice, the patient spent several hundred dollars in buying shovels. Another went to dig holes, looking for treasure. Another went to alter his house by boring holes through the roof to secure increased ventilation. Another prominent case was a Greek merchant, who first showed mental trouble by stopping at Tiffany's and purchasing an enormous amount of jewelry, which he brought home to his wife, and made her parade with them before him for hours, to his apparent great delight. Another gave a check for $1,000 to his servant for bringing him a glass of water, and $1,500 to a man who treated him to some crackers and cheese. Another announced his intention to travel in Europe in unprecedented style, and began negotiations to charter the Great Eastern, with the Scotia for a tender, taking a band of 400 pieces and a corps of physicians, to be commanded by Dr. Hammond and another medical attendant, each of whom was to receive a salary of a million dollars a month. After this cerebral enthusiasm, there generally follows a period of great mental depression, during which the patient weeps habitually. Then again comes a stage of exultation, being a condition of intense egotism, which is known as "the delirium of grandeur." The patient in some cases owns all trout streams in the world; in others, all the water-power; in others, he possesses all the personal beauty, including the desperate adoration of all the women in creation. In one case a patient boasted of being the lightest man in the world, and was only able to hold himself on earth by virtue of the strongest will, whose constant exercise alone kept him from sailing among the stars; while another considered himself so heavy that no power could lift him, but explained, when a small man moved him around easily, that he was possessed of angels who left him nothing to say in the matter when they thought proper to use their wings.

Dr. Hammond cited a vast number of other cases, and detailed the successive symptoms of general paralysis and paralytic insanity. The tests he acquired from a long experience he applied to the case of Gosling, whom he first examined on the 25th of February, and who, after a protracted examination, exhibited all the symptoms of paralytic insanity. He was aware of a number of cases in which remissions occurred, wherein the patients became to all intents and purposes well men; but the disease always returned. In one the patient remained apparently sane and sound for 11, and in another for 13 months, at the end of which they died. "Under all these circumstances," concluded Dr. Hammond, "I had no hesitation in going into court and pronouncing this man, Gosling, the subject of general paralysis, and I am willing to stake my reputation on the correctness of that opinion. If Gosling be a living man in three years from now, I will burn my diploma and retire from the practice of my profession."

THE FULTON MARKET.

SHALL IT BE REMOVED AND A NEW ONE ERECTED?

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, Recorder Smyth, Chamberlain Tappan, and Alderman Keenan, met yesterday, in the City Hall, for the purpose of taking action on various communications that were received since the previous session. The question of leasing the Fulton Market property was called up by the Mayor, who announced that an opinion had been sent in by the Corporation Counsel on the subject, in answer to a resolution of the board, inquiring whether they have the right to execute a lease of the property, providing the present market building should be removed and another erected in its stead, or whether the lease must provide for the maintenance of the present building as a part of the market property. The Corporation Counsel, in his opinion, says:

"The dilapidated condition of a number of the principal market buildings in this City has long been notorious. The Board of Health has declared the condition of the Fulton Market Building to be detrimental to life and health, and that no amount of repairs will place it in a proper sanitary condition, and that the public health requires the removal and the substitution of a new building; and it would seem that said board, if it saw fit, might order said building to be removed. The Building Department has also declared that it would be impracticable to repair said building, and make it safe and fit for market purposes, and that the entire building should be taken down, to the bottom of the foundation, and rebuilt. The condition of Fulton Market was not, as I am informed, materially different when these reports of the Health and Building Departments were made from what it was when the charter of 1873 was passed, and I think we may fairly assume these facts were known to the Legislature, and it does not seem to me probable that it could have been the intention of that body, while giving the power to sell or lease market property, to compel the retention of these old buildings."

Mr. Whitney, in conclusion, gives it as his opinion that the City has power "to execute a lease, providing that the present building be removed and another erected in its stead, to be used as and for the purpose of a public market, and that it is not necessary that the lease should provide for the maintenance of the present building as a part of the market property."

After the communication was read, Controller Kelly said the matter should be acted upon at once, because the market had been condemned.

Mayor Cooper replied that he agreed with the Controller, but if the board were in favor of the City erecting a new market, they had no money that could be used for the purpose. They might, however, make an appropriation in the estimate for next year.

Recorder Smyth thought the question was a very important one, and should be carefully considered.

The matter was then referred to a committee consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and Alderman Keenan.

A resolution was then adopted authorizing the Controller to redeem $537,728 48 of City bonds, which will fall due on May 1 and May 23, respectively, out of the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt.

A HOTEL-THIEF ARRESTED.

AN EXPERT IN THE BUSINESS CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Chief Detective Byrnes lately received complaints from the managers of the Park-Avenue, the Albino, the Brevoort, the Gilsey House, and other leading hotels, that a sneak-thief had been robbing their guests. The thief gained access to rooms with skeleton keys, and carried off valuables in a sachel. Detectives King and Lyon were detailed on the case, and yesterday, while on watch in front of a pawn-shop, at Broome and Delancey streets, they saw a well-dressed young fellow pass, as if about to enter the pawn-shop. They recognized him as Daniel Moylan, whose appearance tallied with the description of the sneak-thief who had been robbing the hotel guests, and whom they knew as a thief who was discharged from the Penitentiary on March 19. They arrested him, when he confessed his guilt, and told them where he had pledged stolen property valued at about $1,200. They recovered most of it and yesterday took the prisoner to the Essex Market Police Court. Here two complaints were made against him by Mr. M. Furman Hunt, of No. 11 Fifth-avenue, and Mrs. E. A. Russell, of the Park-Avenue Hotel, whom he had robbed of jewelry and other property aggregating several hundred dollars in value. The prisoner, who is said to be well connected, gave his name as Frank Thomas, of No. 72 East Fifth-street. He said he was a clerk, but admitted that Thomas was not his real name. This he suppressed, he said, because he did not want to disgrace his family. He declared a willingness to serve two years or more for his thefts, but said he did not wish to be sent to any reformatory institution. Having admitted his guilt, he was held in $2,000 bail for trial and sent to Police Head-quarters, where his photograph was taken for the Rogues' Gallery. The Police regard him as an expert in sneak-thievery. His term in the Penitentiary was served for robbing the change-boxes on stages—a feat which he accomplished many times before he was caught.

ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS PURCHASED.

Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse received 13 offers of bonds for the sinking fund, aggregating $5,259,200, yesterday. Secretary Sherman accepted only $1,500,000, as follows:

Vermilye & Co.—$7,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.12, $170,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.99.
Clark & Poster—$51,700 sixes of 1881 at 105.98.
Fisk & Hatch—$250,000 fives of 1881 at 103.69.
W. T. Hatch & Sons—$100,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.90, $100,000 fives of 1881 at 103.76.
Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$13,000 sixes of 1880 at 104.05, $297,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.86.
Equitable Life Insurance Company—$50,000 fives of 1881 at 103.50.
Edward Sweet & Co.—$20,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.93⅞, $40,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.96⅞, $61,800 fives of 1881 at 103.71⅛.
Kroha & Shoemaker—$35,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.93, $50,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.92.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—$250,000 fives of 1881 at 103.69.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.—$35,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.97.
Total—$768,700 sixes of 1881, $20,000 sixes of 1880, and $711,300 fives of 1881.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Annie Peters, aged 3 years, of No. 431 West Forty-ninth-street, was run over by a truck yesterday in front of her residence, and was instantly killed.

The thirteenth annual reunion of Cameron Post, No. 79, G. A. R., will be held in Tays Hall, No. 62 East Fourth-street, on Monday evening, April 12.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Manor Mission Sunday-school, No. 120, will be observed at the chapel, No. 348 West Twenty-sixth-street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

An old brick area wall fell last night in an excavation at No. 435 West Fiftieth-street, and Joseph Kroha, aged 14, of No. 412 West Fiftieth-street, who was playing near it, was killed.

Benjamin C. Wetmore, son of the late William C. Wetmore, Park Commissioner, was yesterday appointed by Surrogate Calvin Administrator of the estate of the decedent. The personal estate is estimated at $200,000.

Last night Inspector McDermott, at the request of friends of George Fuller, who reported his disappearance from No. 215 West Forty-second-street on Tuesday night, sent out a general alarm to all stations describing him.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange yesterday declared the membership of James F. Timberlake at an end for continued non-payment of dues, and ordered that his seat be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 17th inst.

Forty-three candidates for Inspectorships, and 39 for the position of night watchman, composed under the civil service rules in the Custom-house yesterday. Collector John L. Thomas, of Boston, was present during the examinations.

The twelfth anniversary of the Society of the Presbyterian Hospital will be held in the hospital, Seventieth-street, east of Madison-avenue, this afternoon at 3:30. Dr. Howard Crosby and Judge Noah Davis will deliver addresses, and the hospital will be open for inspection.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. D. M. Turnure and James A. Hewlett were also appointed a committee to draft resolutions in regard to the proposed new bankrupt law.

Coroner Herrman yesterday commenced the inquest in the case of Charles Berry, the colored mess-boy, who lost his life by the burning of the Police-boat Seneca, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, on the morning of the 30th ult. The testimony threw no light on the origin of the fire.

A lecture on "The First Three Masonic Degrees and their Symbolic Significance" will be delivered before the members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge of Masons, in the Decker Building, No. 33 Union-square, this evening, by Right Worshipful J. Edward Simmons, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge.

Thomas Frost, a boatman, living at No. 528 Greenwich-street, was arrested on the 25th ult. for stealing a quantity of ropes and blocks from a schooner lying in the North River. In General Sessions, yesterday, Frost pleaded guilty, and Recorder Smyth sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, Md., the Southern manager of the Adams Express Company, sailed yesterday for Europe on the Cunard steamer Scythia. Mr. Shoemaker was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Miriam Shoemaker. A large number of friends were on the steamer to see them off.

Thomas Enright pleaded guilty, in the General Sessions, yesterday, of stealing 80 cents' worth of canned goods, refusing to go to trial because, as he declared, his general character was so bad that he would probably be convicted anyway. He had already made three visits to the State Prison. Judge Cowing sentenced him to three years more in the same institution.

Rufus Paton, one of the leaders of the Southern refugees now in this City, was taken sick last Thursday, and on Sunday was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place on Friday at 12 M., from No. 218 West Thirty-seventh-street. He leaves a widow and six children. The Committee on Relief will defray the funeral expenses.

The members of the new Mining Exchange assembled yesterday for the first time. It was intended to elect officers and appoint standing committees, but, in response to a request from those who hold memberships in the Stock Exchange, an adjournment was taken without action until Monday, for the purpose of endeavoring in the meantime to come to some amicable understanding with the latter body, which shall enable persons to hold memberships in both institutions.

The name of T. Wilbur Burd has been ordered to be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors at law of this State. This order was made yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, which holds that Burd has been guilty of fraud and deception toward one of his clients. The charge against him was that, having received $1,070 to pay toward the satisfaction of a mortgage, he paid $70 as interest on the mortgage and converted the remainder of the money to his own use.

Hinson & Cumming, of No. 119 Water-street, notified the Cotton Exchange yesterday of their inability to meet their engagements. They are liable on 5,000 bales, but the amount cannot be determined until the settling prices are made up to-day. The firm attribute their troubles to the break in the market and to the failure of their customers to make up their margins. They express a hope of being able to resume in a few days. On the Exchange, it was charged that they have been overtrading on the bull side of the market.

The Board of Education yesterday appropriated $12,500 for a primary school at No. 102 Henry-street. On motion of Commissioner Wickham, it was decided that the vacation of one week in the Normal College, which usually begins on April 29, should begin this year on Monday, April 24. President Walker introduced to the board the Rev. J. B. Wickham, who, he said, had long been interested in educational interests in the State of Vermont. Mr. Wickham is an uncle of ex-Mayor Wickham, and is the oldest living graduate of Yale College. He is 83 years old.

George C. Randolph, who attempted to kill William Simpson, the pawnbroker, was again arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. A medical certificate was received stating that Simpson's injuries were not dangerous, although sufficiently painful to prevent him from appearing against his assailant for a fortnight. Randolph's formal examination was then taken, and he pleaded not guilty to a charge of felonious assault. His bail was fixed at $10,000, and the papers in the case were transmitted to District Attorney Phelps.

While a number of workmen were engaged, yesterday afternoon, in blasting rocks in Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a blast prematurely exploded. Denis Lyons, aged 45, living in East Sixty-third-street, who was tamping the charge at the time, had both his arms blown off, and was terribly injured about the head and upper part of the body. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Jeremiah Murphy, aged 45, of Sixtieth-street and First-avenue, was slightly injured at the same time. Coroner Knox will hold an inquest in the case of Lyons.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, was held at Delmonico's last evening. The business consisted of an election and a dinner, both events passing off in the happiest manner possible. Gen. John M. Schofield presided at the dinner last night, to which about 40 members sat down. The following gentlemen were elected members of the first class: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles K. Winne, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Brevet Col. Stephen P. Corliss, late Captain Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Francis E. Pinto, late Colonel Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

BROOKLYN.

Herbert B. Turner, of New-York, will this evening deliver a free lecture before the "Fallows Union," at the Church of the Incarnation, corner Gates-avenue and Irving-place. Subject: "Ignatius Loyola, the Founder of the Jesuits."

Mary and William Worton, the gypsies charged with defrauding William Jessup, of Princetown, Ind., out of $2,500, were turned over to officers from that State yesterday, who were armed with a requisition. The officers started for the West with their prisoners in the afternoon.

The Bond-street sewer, which at present empties into the Gowanus Canal, creating a nuisance, is to be extended a mile, so as to connect with the Wolcott-street sewer. The cost of the extension, specifications for which were approved yesterday by the Board of City Works, will be about $100,000.

Drs. McCullom, Leighton, and Atwood met at the office of the Board of Surgeons, in the basement of the City Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of examining applicants for pensions from the Federal Government. About 30 disabled soldiers presented themselves, some applying for arrears of pension under the new law, and others for increase of pension.

The Board of Health directed the Registrar of Vital Statistics not to grant burial-permits to Charles Neeson, of No. 196 Franklin-avenue, on the ground that he had knowingly and in defiance of direct orders violated the rules of the board in reference to burying persons who had died of contagious diseases. Yesterday, Neeson, through counsel, applied to Judge Gilbert for a mandamus compelling the Board of Health to grant him permits. Decision reserved.

A delegation of property-owners waited on the Mayor yesterday to protest against the change in the route of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad from Plymouth to Water-street, as authorized by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor said he would not approve any resolution giving any elevated road a right to build in any street unless it first agreed to properly compensate the property-owners.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Sheriff James C. Courter, of Westchester County, who resides about midway between Yonkers and Tuckahoe, is lying dangerously ill at his residence. He has been confined to his house for several weeks.

The elegant residence of the late George Merritt, of Tarrytown, has been purchased by Jay Gould, as a Summer residence, for $275,000. The house is built of white marble, and the grounds comprise upward of 200 acres of land.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons has pardoned ex-Director at Large David C. Halsted, of Hudson County. He had been convicted of having, as presiding officer of the Board of Freeholders, signed $225,000 of county bonds for the purchase of the new Court-house site.

The Very Rev. Father Doane, of Newark, yesterday received from Rome the Papal brief investing him with the title and dignity of Monsignore. It is in Italian. There are only two such briefs in this country—the Rev. Mgr. Seton, of Jersey City, holds the other.

The trial of Leggett and Leeds for conspiracy, in Elizabeth, cost the county $3,700. The item for Grand Jury dinners reaches the sum of $650. The costs of court, which Leggett will be obliged to pay, is $870; those of Leeds amount to $350. The State proposes to bring suit against Leggett's estate to recover the fine and the costs.

The Grand Jury sworn in Judge Knapp's court, on Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, yesterday presented a number of bills to the court. Among them were two against Dr. Brooks, of Magnolia-avenue, who had been arrested on two charges of malpractice. Dr. Brooks has disappeared, and his bonds were declared forfeited yesterday.

The decision of the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals to the effect that the habitual sale of liquors on Sundays makes, in law, a disorderly house, has aroused the liquor-dealers of the State to action. They have concluded to make a concerted attempt to secure the election this Fall of a Legislature that will abolish the Sunday laws, or so modify them as to render them valueless. To this end, the State Protective Association met at Newark on Tuesday night, and organized for the campaign. They propose to establish branches throughout the State.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Dock Commissioners received a communication yesterday from W. L. Chamberlain and George A. Phelps, counsel for a number of property-owners, who claim the right to collect wharfage on the bulkheads on the west line of West-street, north of Beach-street, complaining that deposits were being made by the department in their slips for which they should hold the City responsible. The Vermont Central Railroad Company made an application for a lease on Pier No. 37 East River for five years, with permission to erect sheds thereon. A complaint was received from the Citizens' Line of steamers that their pier—No. 41 North River—was in a dangerous condition, and needed immediate repairs. A communication was received from the Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company, asking that the slip under the ferry-house at West Twenty-third-street be dredged, as the sewer, which was condemned by the Board of Health some time ago and was repaired, was again becoming a nuisance. A letter was received from Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, State Superintendent of Public Works, calling the attention of the department to a law which permits canal-boats to "tie up" along the East River from the east side of Pier No. 21 to the west side of Pier No. 10, from March 20 to Dec. 31. He complains that the deposit in the slips from Piers Nos. 2 to 6 prevents their use, and that they require dredging. The Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Dutcher that the matter would be attended to.

THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors and large holders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, held yesterday afternoon, at the Continental Bank, in this City, it was decided to organize for the purchase of all classes of the securities of the road. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was appointed transfer agent for the stock. The meeting agreed that an appeal be taken from the recent, it was claimed, unjust decision of the State Court of Alabama to the United States Supreme Court, and the opinion was general that a reversal of that decision, if obtained, would render the bonds of the company a very valuable security.

CAME NEAR TRYING HIS OWN CASE.

The Town of Harrison brought suit against ex-Town Treasurer Smith and his bondsmen, William Bowen, William Nicholas, John Beban, Philip Mulligan, and Thomas Greenen, to recover an alleged deficiency of $17,000 in the ex-Treasurer's accounts. The suit came up for trial before Judge Knapp, in Jersey City, yesterday. The last juror selected was William Nicholas, who was sworn, and took his seat. It was not until the counsel for the prosecution had concluded his opening speech that it dawned upon Mr. Nicholas that he was a defendant in the case. Judge Knapp promptly excused him, and adjourned the case until to-day.

RIKER & SON, the well-known druggists of No. 353 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., sell all patent or proprietary medicines, plasters, hair preparations, toilet articles, &c., &c., at from 20 to 40 per cent. less than any other house in the City.—*Advertisement.*

MORGAN'S & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 233 and 234 W. 47th-st., near B'way. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Moving, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Inspection solicited. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scythia, for Liverpool.—Miss Minnie Austin, Charles Ahrenfeldt, J. Beurdis, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bagley, George H. Beman, E. Balfour, George S. Barber, John Bedans, Harold Backus, William Owen-Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Curtis, Miss J. Curtis, H. B. Cooper, J. M. Campbell, Thomas Clark, Charles E. De Jonge, W. Dorling, L. P. Dommerick, James Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Easton, Miss Mary T. Ellicott, W. J. Edwards, W. Eaton, L. Ferguson, E. H. Fraenckel, W. K. Fuller, Capt. Jacob Fritz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn and two children, Cyril Francklyn, J. L. Frame, Ludlow Fowler, Samuel George, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Galbreath, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Galloney, Master Frank Galloney, William A. Hester, James Hedges, Miss Sarah H. Hitchcock, Mrs. L. E. Hull, Thomas Hope, Mrs. How, F. C. Hickey, Miss M. H. Hodgkins, Mrs. A. C. Ives, Miss Kate L. James, W. Kimball, J. J. Kehoe, Mrs. John Kelt, Mrs. J. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lindsay and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Miss Rose Levison, Guillermo Llaneros, D. Lamb, Mrs. F. J. McDonald, Miss Mary E. Morton, Charles M. Morton, H. Memory, V. T. Malott, Mary Malott, Miss Belle S. Milner, Miss Louise A. Milner, Isaac McCrum, F. H. McDonald, Capt. A. Mundee, Dr. Otterson, Guillermo Perinot and son, Mrs. Pechin, Miss Pechin, Miss Perkins, Mr. Peerless, Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Mrs. E. C. Pierce, William N. Riddle, R. V. Richardson, Dr. Robert G. Rankin, A. Roberts, Miss Roberts, George J. Roth, Mrs. Russell, Gen. and Mrs. W. Sovy Smith, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Shipman, J. A. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Miss Miriam Shoemaker, Miss Emily M. Skinner, C. W. Smith, E. F. Searle, Mrs. W. V. Smith, Henry Stern, J. T. Sherwin, John Shelly, Count A. Steenbok, M. Steenbok, E. Steinkopff, F. Stanwood, J. Tintoner, G. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Trost, R. G. Thomson, Dr. S. F. Wilcox, Thomas Watson, Mr. Reeve.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, for Savannah.—J. J. Waterbury, H. Spencer, Miss Spencer, the Rev. A. J. Gallagher, F. J. McGuffey, R. C. Pesham, J. W. Bixby, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope and child, M. T. Orofut, Miss M. M. Hersey, J. Fleming.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Labrador, from Havre.—Mr. Voogels, Mr. Chapuis, Mr. Mullor, Mr. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Gibert, Sylvain Weill, William Bogel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kahn, A. De Lacroella, Mr. Morice, Desire Charney, J. Stricker, Mr. Parquet, Miss Emelie Kreis, the Rev. P. Jolys, the Rev. F. Riquidel, Mrs. Dorfeuille, Mrs. Bogel, Miss Sophie Bogel, Miss Anita Bogel, Master Henry Bogel, Miss Louise Bogel, Master Claus Bogel, Miss Marie Bogel, Mrs. Edouard Keller, Albert Lemaire, R. E. Autry, Mrs. Marie Fabre, Mrs. De Porter and son, Mrs. M. J. Cortes, F. De Fort, Mr. Digonet, P. Gueza, Francois Gay, Theobold Gay, Frederic Frub, Miss Marguerite Moser, Mrs. Anna Nesson, Miss Suzanne Tilley, Louis May, Miss Francoise Brunetz, Guillaume Nee, Mrs. Antoinette Trouille, Constant Andrews, Mrs. Emma Hubert, Capt. Weison, Lieut. Colby, J. J. Rodgers, E. C. Dent, Jean Urtuela, Mr. Robillot, Mr. Moscowitz, Albert Vuillo, Louis Mathis, Jr., Edouard Miessel, W. F. Allen, H. Reverend, Mr. Herdenreich, Miss Elena Valencia, Charles Lang, Mrs. Julie Lang, Jean Lang, Alfred Mocrette, Jenne Soudan, G. Keller, J. Pluck and son, J. Weapi, Mrs. E. De Vaucenil.

In steam-ship Andes, from Kingston, &c.—The Hon. Col. J. Hackett, Lieut. J. Barrett, A. L. Eldridge, E. Distelhorst, E. J. Barons, C. W. Kelly, the Rev. Dr. Stewart, J. S. Peckham, Mrs. J. S. Peckham, Mrs. James Smith and child, Mrs. J. M. Auld, Master Auld, J. S. Marshalleck, J. A. Wales, Miss E. Mitchell, Mrs. B. Babcock, Mrs. J. E. Torres, A. M. Ritchie, G. A. Hagen, V. Galvan, Miss Edith Nix, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Moses, Miss E. Moses, Miss C. Moses, R. Blackwood, W. F. Haessler, Mrs. R. Husband, Miss A. Husband, M. Benitto, Miss A. Mitchell.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, April 7.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5:32	Sun sets	6:32	Moon rises	4:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:01	Gov. Island	7:50	Hell Gate	9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Vesper, Hall, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Bristol, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Healey, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Maas, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Roudi, (Ital.,) Viola, Naples, Phelps Bros. & Co.; Othello, (Br.,) Mitchell, Hull, Sanderson & Son; Blythville, (Br.,) Bauer, Hamburg, Boaser Bros.; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; William Woodward, Young, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Charles Luling, Wicke, Bremen, Wetten, Post & Co.; Johan, (Norw.,) Hauff, Aarhus, Bam, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks Jacob (Swed.,) Landberg, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tubike, (Ger.,) Von Thulen, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Elise Barns, (Br.,) Hollis, Hamilton, Jones & Lough; Pleon, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mathilde, (Norw.,) Moruh, Bordeaux, Bonham, Boyeson, Pickering & Co.; Vesteride, (Norw.,) Garpestad, Brest, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sergio, (Aust.,) Vucasovich, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Belg.,) Mecklenburg, Antwerp March 18, and Boston April 5, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Ferguson, Jacmel March 19, Aux Cayes 20th, Jeremie 22d, Gonaives 23d, St. Marc 24th, Petit Goave 25th, Port au Prince 27th, and Kingston 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton, &c., and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Labrador, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana April 3, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Hamburg March 24, and Havre 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Lord Strathnairn, (of Liverpool,) Morgan, Calcutta Dec. 25, with mdse. to W. B. Coomes, Jr.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Lindsay, (Norw.,) Bull, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Johannes, (Ger.,) Steew, Bremen Jan. 31, via Delaware Breakwater April 5, with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Kennard, Downing, Cardenas 20 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Bark Hattie G. Dixon, (of Damariscotta,) Yates, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to E. F. Metcalf & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto 65 ds., with wine, olives, &c., to Hasemeyer & Bruns.

Brig Kodiak, (of Providence,) Peters, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to E. H. Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Ernestine, (of Portland,) Norton, Havana 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sarah E., (of Halifax,) Hilton, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Perkins & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. W., cloudy; at City Island, strong, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Canada, for Havre; Croft, for Leith; Scandinavia, for Glasgow; Scythia, for Liverpool; Bristol, for Hull; Canada, for London; City of Columbus, for Savannah; George W. Clyde, for Charleston; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; ships Accrington, for Calcutta; Wilhelm, for Hamburg; King Ceaurie, for Liverpool; Samaria, for San Francisco; barks Brave Lourmel, for Marseilles; Frigga, for Copenhagen; Dagmal and Andreas Rau, for Queenstown; Miss Bessa, for Bermuda; brigs Consolacione Immacolata, for Africa; Ruby, for Port Spain; C. J. Adams, for Sagua; Sarah Ann, for Galveston; Silas N. Martin, for Port Royal.

Also, via Long Island Sound, brig Geeorgia, for Port Spain; schrs. Julia, Sarah Reed, L. B. Wentworth, and William Pendleton, for Boston; Velma, for Salem; R. G. Thomas, for Rockland; Ivy Bell, for Dover; Veto, for Portsmouth; Percy, for Eastport.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 7.—Sld. 4th inst., Neptun, Capt. Meyer; Regulus, Valborg, Capt. Jansen; 5th inst., Athlete, Hugh Cann, last two for Baltimore; Carinola, for Philadelphia; Oronces; 7th inst., Empress, having repaired; Kate Cann, Nonantum, having repaired, last two for New-York.

Arr. 30th ult., Esmeralda, at Malaga; 3d inst., Andrea, Zaritza; 4th inst., Andromeda, Ashantee, Blanche, Capt. Fleming; Ferreri, Glosming, Round, Capt. Iszo, Solo, Stephanie; 5th inst., Alice B. Minott, Araa, Charlotte and Anna, Christian, Favorita, Capt. [illegible], General Bisch, H. F. Russey, Juno, Maryland, [illegible], Capt. Klingenberg, Pauline, Capt. Nahnsen, Ruth, Capt. Sorensen, [illegible], R. Weldon, Senator Iken, [illegible], William H. Brown; 6th inst., Aberdeen, America, Arian, Charles, Florida, Capt. Sparks; Frederik, Independenza, Jane, Capt. England, [illegible], Lady Rowena, Mattee, Nova Scotia, Orion, Capt. Staples, Romeo, Sagamore, Schmucker, Scott's Bay, Shrimpton, Thomas A. Goddard; 7th inst., Daniel Ingalls, Tenney, James & Stone, Loaena, Lord Collingwood.

The steam-ship Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Hulman, from New-Orleans March 12, arr. at Havre on the 5th inst.

The steam-ship Bernard Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York March 21, arr. at Newcastle on the 5th inst.

LONDON, April 7.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Bennett, from New-York March 22, for this port, has passed the Lizard.

The steam-ship Argosy, (Br.,) Capt. Peane, from Portland March 22, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Lorraine, (Br.,) Capt. McCauley, from Baltimore March 17, has arr. at Newcastle.

The steam-ship Indus, (Br.,) Capt. Tyson, from Baltimore March 22, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The steam-ship Lake Winnipeg, (Br.,) Capt. Bernson, from Portland March 26, has arr. here.

GLASGOW, April 7.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York March 27, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HAMBURG, April 7.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York March 25, via Plymouth, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hossnsen, from Boston March 27, arr. here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Baltimore March 26, via Halifax 29, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A REVOLUTION

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ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Attorney at Law. J. E. SAYLES, President Atchinson Wood Carving Co. H. K. FLAGLER, Treasurer White River Iron Co.
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These Machines are all founded upon and embody a new mechanical motion which is believed to bear as important a relation to the development of the useful arts as do the circular saw, the sewing-machine, or the power-loom. This new agent of progress may be described as

A PERPENDICULAR RECIPROCATING ROTARY OR SPIRAL MOTION.

THE METAL MACHINE is about to be introduced to all manufacturing jewelers, silversmiths, electro-plate makers, lithographers, metal sign cutters, and to all other workers on metals. It does the work of from eight to fifteen men, according to the class of work, and it saves in the item of tools and cement alone annually as much as we ask for the rent of the machine. This machine costs $50 to build, and rents readily for $300 per annum.

THE WOOD MACHINE is used for carving and ornamenting Furniture, Picture Frames, Signs, and Pattern Blocks for Printing Carpets, Oil-cloths, Linoleum, Curtains, Wall-paper, &c., at one-third of the cost of hand work, and can be operated by men or boys, without any previous knowledge or experience in such employment. By the use of this machine in hundreds of factories in this country and Europe, immense saving of both time and money can be effected. This machine costs $200 to build, and rents readily for from $300 to $500 per annum.

THE STONE MACHINE is for Dressing and Planing Granite and other stone; also for Ornamenting, Cutting Moldings, Cornices, Panels, &c., on all kinds of stone. The great saving of time and economy of tools are among the leading features claimed for this machine. The tools deliver over six thousand cuts per minute, and one set of tools will cut not less than 270,000 blows without resharpening. One machine will do the work of five men, and one man can easily run three machines. The machine is built for $750, and rents for from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum.

ALL MACHINES RENTED, NOT SOLD.

This Company own Letters Patent covering these machines for the United States and Canada, and fourteen of the principal countries in Europe.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES of the Stock of this Company will be sold for working capital, at $50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of Messrs. DONNELL, LAWSON & CO., Bankers, 92 Broadway, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

210 FULTON-STREET, Between Church and Greenwich Streets,

Where the Machines may be seen in daily operation, and various samples of the work produced by them.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

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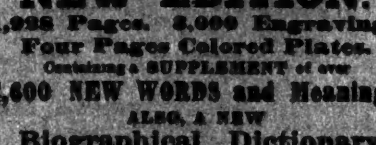

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OPINIONS.

TESTIMONY

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Superior in most respects to any other known to me.—George P. Marsh.
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